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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 2645.

BEAUTIFUL AUTOS PARADE STREETS

The First Show of the Kind Ever Given in Honolulu is a Most Spectacular Success.

First Prize—Japanese design—Capt. Robert Graham.

Second Prize—Red and white asters—C. W. C. Deering.

Third Prize—Violets—Harry Wilder.

It was a picture sketched in vivid colors against the deep, rich green of this tropic land. The crowd who gathered to watch the automobile parade began to assemble early in Union Square, and under the trees in the old palace grounds. The automobiles came later to finish the picture, with their bits of live color.

But a Honolulu crowd is in itself a picture, changing and shifting as the pictures in an animatograph—and very much more consistently pleasing to look upon.

It was a crowd representative of all classes and all the races resident in these islands, and was most good-natured. In fact, it hardly had time to lose its temper, even if it had been so minded—and it was not so minded. The sun shone, and the wind was cool, and the three mounted policemen who rode up and down in the square did little to keep the people back from the space reserved for the cars. Indeed, the police, if anything, did too little. The autos could have been seen better if the people on foot had been held to the sidewalks. They were not—and the crowd had added to the natural good-humor the self gratulation of those who have their own way in the choice of place from which to view a spectacle.

It was a spectacle, on the whole, worth viewing. Before the crowd began to gather somebody had marked great figures in white chalk, from 1 to 18, down the middle of the square on the side nearest to the sea, as a guide for the chauffeurs in taking position prior to the start of the parade, and at the first these spaces were respected by the spectators in holiday dress who early began to flock into the open roadway at all other points.

Promptly at ten o'clock Governor Carter who was to act as one of the judges of the autos, drove into the square and was joined there by his confere, ex-Governor Cleghorn. Then, in a moment, the crowd surged forward, there was a cheer along the line and the first decorated auto was seen coming down King street from the direction of Waikiki, turning and running backward and forward the better to display its beauty. It was a tonneau, gold and green, with decorations of the yellow flowers of the acacia and the delicate green of paper tree boughs, and it wheeled into line on the space marked for number two on the square.

Then came a great car that was a blaze of red and white, with a gorgeous full-plumaged peacock mounted in the front and took its place after several turns about the square in the space reserved for number three. The crowd, in the meantime, was pressing more and more closely about the autos already on the ground. They came, after the arrival of the peacock car, faster and faster. A dos-a-dos with four young society men dressed as Pake vegetable vendors, poles and all and decorated with carrots and cabbages and turnips and beets, drew a cheer as it forced way for itself through the press.

The crowd pressed more and more closely about the cars as the number of the decorated vehicles increased. The judges walked up and down beside the line, the ladies in the several cars bowed and smiled at their friends, a dozen or more Kodak amateurs dodged in and out looking for points from which to snap the most elaborately designed auto and the Marshal of the parade found his duties somewhat exacting.

Presently despite the crowd and the swallowing up of the police therein, there were eighteen cars on the spaces assigned to them and Marshal E. M. Boyd took his seat in the tonneau of car No. 1 and the procession moved toward Waikiki along King street. The first car, a tonneau decorated with the silky tassels of the cane was driven by Mr. Jargriff, and with him

JAPANESE MEET REPULSE IN ATTACK ON POUTILOFF

ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.

MUKDEN, Nov. 25.—The Japanese attacked Poutiloff on the 22nd and were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Cossacks routed 1500 bandits under Japanese officers near Kaiuan and left 200 dead on the field.

Fired Four Shots at a Policeman

"Sacr—r—r—e!"

Monsieur Georges Voison went for the ride to the horseback on the night of the day of the giving of thanks by the people of that dear America in the company with his friend M. Alfred Mestrand.

And now it is to the calaboose for Georges and that dear Alfred.

And that is because men who come from the ship to the shore are apt to get too deeply laden with various things when they mount themselves on the poopdeck of a lively bit of horse-flesh—and likewise because there is a law made and provided that the guardians of the peace of this municipality shall not serve as targets for the pistol practice.

(Continued on page 5.)

PRICE FOR DETECTIVES RULED LOW

Yesterday was not the day that ex-Detective McDuffie would have selected for giving thanks, perhaps, and yet there were some things that the former peace officer of the Territory might have been thankful for. For instance, Mr. McDuffie was out on bail. There are men to whom that would have been grace.

McDuffie, it was announced in the Advertiser of yesterday, was indicted by the grand jury on five counts charging him with having received bribes while acting as an executive officer of the Territory of Hawaii.

Specifically, the indictments charge that McDuffie received \$5 on four different dates from a Chinese gambler.

(Continued on page 5.)

Meat Transport Running Port Arthur Blockade Caught by Japanese.

CHEFOO, Nov. 25.—The steamer Tungchow has been captured while trying to run the Port Arthur blockade with 30,000 tons of meat.

DECORATED FOR GALLANTRY.

MUKDEN, NOV. 25.—Don Jamie, son of the Carlist pretender, who is serving with the Russians, was decorated for gallantry.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 24.—There are indications of a battle operations on them.

south of Mukden. The rivers are now frozen, permitting military

JAPANESE TURNING MOVEMENT.

MUKDEN, Nov. 24.—There are signs of a Japanese turning movement on the Russian left. On account of the enemy's fire rations have been sent to the men in the trenches for the night.

STOESSEL'S GARRISON DEMORALIZED.

TOKIO, Nov. 24.—There are increasing desertions from Port Arthur. The men coming into the Japanese lines say the garrison is demoralized.

BALTIC SQUADRON NEAR CANAL.

PORT SAID, Nov. 24.—The Russian second squadron on its way to the Far East, has been sighted.

THANKSGIVING COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

DENVER, Nov. 25.—Stanford 33, Colorado 0.

SEATTLE, Nov. 25.—Washington 6, California 6.

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania 34, Cornell 0.

SOL BERLINER IN THE PUBLIC EYE

Sol Berliner, who achieved fame in Honolulu in 1898 and 1899 in connection with the libelling of the ill-fated S. S. Columbia, is keeping to the front in Manila. The Manila Times recently said of him:

Sol Berliner, the erstwhile sleuth of the Benguet road is now with the constabulary. He is again upon his feet after twenty-eight days in the Civil Hospital. He will proceed at once to locate the bad hombres and prove that he is a true "Nick Carter" and acquainted with the sins and shortcomings of the human family.

The old war horse has fully recovered and although he has reached the age of 113 years, (according to his own stories) he is yet able to bop with the bad element and the authorities expect to hear from him as soon as he strikes the boule.

Honolulu Man Sees Water Tower.

A recent number of the San Francisco Examiner has this: "A Berg, a member of the Honolulu Fire Commission, called at the local fire department headquarters yesterday to present a letter of introduction from President J. A. Gilman of the Honolulu board. Acting Chief Dougherty made Berg welcome, and as the visitor stated that the chief purpose of his coming was to study San Francisco fire fighting methods, it was at once arranged to hold a water-tower drill for his benefit this morning at 10 o'clock at the Seventeenth-street station."



THE AUTOMOBILE FIESTA PARADE.

(Advertiser Photo.)

MAHAULU'S THIRD DAY

Many Law Points Arise
During the
Trial.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Stephen Mahalu's trial for embezzlement of Land office money outlasted yesterday, the third day. It was devoid of sensation, but there was more in it for the judge than for the jury to decide. The proceedings bristled all the time with law points on the admissibility and competence of the evidence the Territory offered.

E. S. Boyd, the former Commissioner of Public Lands, who is detained in Oahu jail in default of bail on his appeal from conviction for embezzlement, gave some interesting evidence—for instance, that of his having once obtained the combination of the Land office safe, though, according to his own testimony, he had never handled the cash. He mixed his dates somewhat, voluntarily changing in the afternoon evidence he had given in the morning.

ABOUT A CHECK.

At the opening of the morning session J. M. Dowsett, treasurer of the Walanae Company, testified about a check drawn in his office on January 23, 1903, in favor of the Commissioner of Public Lands. It was for \$5000, of which \$4500 was to pay land rent to the Government.

Mr. Thompson objected to the evidence on the ground that a check for the Commissioner of Public Lands had nothing to do with the defendant. Mr. Prosser, having shown how the evidence would be connected with the defendant, the witness testified he had made diligent search for the check but could not find it. As he added that the check had, in all probability, been destroyed with other old checks by his orders, Mr. Thompson objected to the witness's further testifying about the loss of the check because he had traced it into the hands of another. This was sustained and Mr. Coombs, an employee of Mr. Dowsett, was called and testified to having taken a bundle of papers to Lucas's planing mills and destroyed them in the furnace.

E. I. Spalding, cashier of Claus Spreckels & Co.'s bank, was called about the same check. Mr. Thompson demanded the documentary evidence and the bank's check ledger was produced. As the witness had not made the entry about the check, Mr. Thompson objected to his further testifying on the subject. B. F. Beardmore, the clerk who made the entry, was therefore called and proved the entry of payment of the check as an original entry. Mr. Thompson's objection that the check itself was the original entry was not sustained.

ED S BOYD TESTIFIES

Edward S. Boyd, former Commissioner of Public Lands, was called and examined regarding the Walanae Company's payments of rent and Mary E. Clark's payment of balance, \$925, on a right of purchase lease. He testified the moneys were paid to Mahalu. He never received any money except his salary in the office.

On cross-examination Boyd said he did once have the combination of the safe. It was demanded by him of Mahalu when the latter had been absent through sickness for a month. Mahalu sent it to him in a note. The combination was composed of the initials of his (Boyd's) wife. It was before the Senate committee investigated the office. He needed the combination to make the month's settlement with the Treasury. Some of the money paid to the Treasury had been received by S. K. Kamaolopil in Mahalu's absence. Witnesses could not say whether the Treasury receipt for the money was marked with the initials of himself as the person who paid the money into the Treasury.

BOYD CORRECTS HIMSELF

At the afternoon session Boyd voluntarily corrected his testimony about the time he had the safe combination. Having sought over the matter in the meantime he said it was when he had returned with the Governor from Lanai. This was after the legislative committee visited the office.

Boyd admitted his signature to a certificate that all the conditions, including that of payment of rent had been complied with by Mary E. Clark. Her husband, Byron O. Clark, showed him the receipt.

You certified that payment had been made before the money was paid," Mr. Thompson said.

"I presume I took it upon that fact," Boyd answered.

When asked if the money was paid to him he said it was paid into the office.

Mr. Boyd, when asked in the morning where he lived said: "Oahu jail." To another question he replied that he was convicted he was sure to pay of the crime of embezzlement.

ELECTION OF STATUTE

Mr. Prosser after Boyd was dismissed from the stand made a statement to the court concerning the election of the statute of limitations under a recent law. Mr. Thompson objected to the statement. It was made after a large portion of the prosecution's case had been put in. Mr. Prosser said that could not be under both of the statutes in a case.

Judge Fisher, after the motion before the court, said: "I have no time before the court."

I. H. Foster, A. T. of the Territory, was the author of the bill. The bill was introduced in the Legislature by the State of Hawaii. It shows that he could have embezzled a man with ease on one of the days that he had liberty to roam the prison.

objection was raised by counsel for the defendant. The result was that Auditor Fisher was examined in detail on the books of the Land Office which he had examined. His examination continued until 4 p. m., when the trial was adjourned over Thanksgiving Day.

CASE DECIDED.

Judge De Bolt, at the conclusion of argument in the ejectment case of Blanche Lewis vs. Iola K. Kahinu yesterday afternoon, rendered an oral decision for the defendant. Frank Andrade for the plaintiff noted an exception and gave notice of motion for a new trial. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper represented the defendant.

DEMURRERS OVERRULED.

Judge Robinson rendered a decision overruling the demurrers of several defendants in the suit of Ellen Alberta Polyblank, trustee, and Stella Keomakani Cockett, beneficiary, vs. David Kawanakao and others, and giving the demurring defendants leave to answer within five days. The suit is a bill in equity to foreclose a mortgage covering certain land in Honolulu.

David Kawanakao, Jonah Kalanianaole, Abigail W. Kawanakao and Elizabeth K. Kalanianaole demurred separately but on substantially similar grounds. They claimed that there was a misjoinder of parties in the summoning of the wives of Kawanakao and Kalanianaole as parties defendant, because the note and mortgage were given to secure the payment of a portion of the purchase price of the land and premises covered by the mortgage, hence no interest of the wives appeared in the suit.

The court finds that, though it may be true that neither Mrs. Kawanakao nor Mrs. Kalanianaole is a necessary party, each is nevertheless a proper party. They joined in the mortgage for the purpose of releasing all right or possibility of dower, and the release of dower is therefore a fact to be proved by the complainants. If the complainants failed to prove this part of their allegations, the respondents, Abigail W. Kawanakao and Elizabeth K. Kalanianaole, "have some interest, by way of dower, which would not be determined by any decree rendered in a suit to which they were not parties." Among the authorities a New York case is quoted where it was held: "In equity, there is a distinction between proper parties, to be bound by the decree at the election of the plaintiff, and necessary parties, without whom the court cannot proceed to judgment."

THE GOVERNMENT'S PART.

Another ground of demurral by the defendants already named is that the Territory of Hawaii was an improper party defendant, because the Territory cannot be sued without its consent according to the civil laws.

"Conceding for the purposes of the argument," Judge Robinson says, "that this section and the following sections have the effect which counsel claims for them, still I fail to see how his clients can take advantage of these provisions, as this statute was not enacted for the benefit of individual litigants, but solely for the benefit of the government, in order to preclude possible embarrassment to it in the discharge of its functions by the bringing by its citizens of numerous suits to establish asserted private rights due from it or remedy and redress fancied private wrongs suffered from it through the instrumentality of its officers."

The demurral of defendant German Savings & Loan Society was merely on the ground that the bill did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. It is overruled with the others.

KALANIANAOLE'S GROCERY BILL

J. K. Kalanianaole by his attorney, C. W. Ashford, denies all the allegations in the declaration of Henry May & Co., Ltd., suing him for a grocery bill.

PEOPLE WE KNOW

They Are Honolulu People and What They Say is of Local Interest.

When an incident like the following occurs right here at home, it is bound to carry weight with our readers. So many strange occurrences go the rounds of the press, are published as facts, people become skeptical. On one subject skepticism is rapidly disappearing. This is due to the actual experience of our citizens, and their public utterances regarding them. The doubter must doubt no more in the face of such evidence as this. The public statement of a reputable citizen living right in Honolulu one whom you can see every day leaves no ground for the skeptic to stand on.

Mrs. N. Joseph lives at the corner of Lihia and King streets this city. She states as follows: "I was troubled for seven months with a lame back and also suffered from occasional attacks of chills. These various complaints made my condition by no means a happy one so that I much desired some remedy which would bring relief. This I found in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. Some of which I obtained at the H. W. H. Drug Co.'s store. I am pleased to say that they gave me not merely temporary but permanent relief and I have not the least hesitancy therefore in recommending Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. They are a good kidney medicine."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers at 50 cents per box (4 x boxes \$2.50). Mailed by the H. W. H. Drug Co. Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

R. W. Shingle has gone to Maui on business.

The big shark at the Aquarium is still at the tank as empty and was being cleaned in preparation for his next appearance. The head of the shark has been removed and will be mounted. It shows that he could have swallowed a man with ease on one of the days that he had liberty to roam the brine.

EX-DETECTIVES ARRESTED FOR BRIBE-TAKING

McDuffie and Ah On in the Tolls ... Both Indicted By the Grand Jury—Mossman Also in Quod.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At 4:40 yesterday afternoon Ah On, the Chinese officer who resigned when Brown and Chillingworth left the department, was arrested on three bench warrants charging him with the crime of "acceptance of a bribe by an executive officer." This arrest caused considerable excitement among the hangers-on at the police station but an absolute sensation was evident when an hour later Arthur McDuffie, a detective under the late administration, appeared in tow of an officer and was booked on five warrants of a similar nature.

At about the same time Harry Mossman, late clerk to Deputy High Sheriff Chillingworth, was taken into custody on five warrants charging him with embezzlement. He had been previously arrested but was out on bail. Ah On and McDuffie were released on \$1000 bonds each which were furnished by William Mahuka. Mossman was locked up. As the indictments are still on the secret file the exact charges against Ah On and McDuffie could not be learned but it is rumored that the ex-officers acted as go-betweens and that further investigations may make some startling exposures.

At about nine o'clock last night Mrs. Mossman appeared at the police station and demanded an interview with the High Sheriff. As soon as she was admitted to Mr. Henry's office she had a fit of hysteria and raved about her husband's innocence and said that he knew that Mr. Magoo would put up the bail, or she would herself. The Sheriff tried to reason with her but she became violent and it took the combined efforts of two officers to remove her from the room. Screaming and fighting and calling for "Harry" she was carried to a cell and her husband admitted. At the sight of him she became calmer and soon recovered her senses.

The grand jury found indictments against M. P. Lughan, who is charged with embezzling funds from the Oahu Railway & Land Company and against Ah Tam, Ah Koon, Ah Hee, Ah Young, Ah Cheong, Ah Wong, Ah Kam, Ah See, Ah Chong, Ah Chin and Ah Wai, all charged with being unlawfully present at a gambling game.

MAILES DEFEAT PUNAHOU SCORE-ELEVEN TO NOTHING

CAPTAIN CLARK'S VERSION.

Ceaseless pounding of the Punahou line did the business for us. We hammered the line from the first kick-off until the end of the game. The Maile men played well together, the result of Benson's coaching. Punahou always fights hard and this year's team was no exception. Before we went in I expected to win by a score of 6 to 0. I am perfectly satisfied with the game.

CAPTAIN HATCH'S VERSION.

The best team won. We played the best that was in us. Every man on the team fought up hill and I am proud of them. We take off our hats to the Mailes this game but we will win the next.

A fierce measuring of strength for forty-five actual grilling minutes, a steady crumbling and the heart-break of the Punahou's wrecking—that spells the story of the first defeat of the College boys in four years. Eleven counts, the sum of the Mailes' superior forces, against which the straining energy of Punahou was naught.

A grinding and a mauling, savage, incessant, was what beat down the eleven defenders of the blue and buff after their strength had sapped. Around about the lime-streaked soil jammed hundreds who sat tense and trembling while the hammer, hammer, hammer, or brute force worked out the inexorable dictates of that law. If football be really a game only, it is deadly like the game of life itself.

THE STRUGGLE BEGINS.

A conference of officials and captains warning by the referee, and then the men in canvas aligning themselves in the arena. The scream of the referee's whistle a thump of the yellow ball springing high from I. F. Clark's foot promptly at 3 o'clock and the game was on. Judd ran the ball in ten yards. On the next down the Mailes had the pigskin on a fumble. With machine regularity sounds the muffled impact of mass hitting mass. A sprawling pile of kicking bodies, the sudden shutting into position, the quarterbacks nervous bark, and then again that thudding jar. In this manner just fifteen minutes after the call of time Venheizen carried the ball directly between the goal posts. Freeth kicked an easy goal and the score stood 6 to 0.

WRECK OF THE TEAM.

From the first touchdown on to the end of the game, Punahou could not get together and the "Hold 'em Punahou" from the side lines did no good. Five and ten yards at a time the hammering backs Heilbron, Venheizen and Plunkett went through the blue and gold line. Men began to stumble and totter in the Punahou front but they fought gamely against one more inevitable touch-down.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAY.

Freeth kicks off to the Punahou twenty-yard line. Judd runs the ball in ten yards. Maile ball on a tumble. Punahou catches offside and is penalized. Mailes fumble and Punahou regains ball. Mailes played a stiff defense and no impression can be made on their line. Punahou is forced to kick. Clark catches the ball and is tackled by Hatch. This tackle is the best of the day. Punahou hold Mailes for downs and soon get possession of the ball. They are forced to punt. Ball is caught by Clark who runs it in ten yards. Plunkett goes around right tackle for ten yards. Venheizen and Heilbron buck for steady gains. Inch by inch the green and gold shove the line directly under the goal posts for the first touchdown. An easy goal is kicked by Freeth.

Freeth kicks off for twenty-five yards to Judd who runs the ball in ten yards. Spivalo makes seven yards around left tackle. The ball is lost to the Mailes in the center of the field. The Mailes hit the Punahou left wing for good gains. Time was called on the Punahou twenty-five-yard line.

After the ten minutes' intermission Judd kicks off to the Maile twenty-yard line. Clark catches the ball and runs four yards. Mailes lose the ball on the thirty-five-yard line. Sam Johnson goes through for six yards. Jarrett hurts his ankle. Punahou fumbles and ball rolls out of bounds where the Mailes secure it. Freeth boots the ball to De Hart who fumbles upon being tackled. Plunkett kicks ten—Venheizen ten. The Mailes form a regular procession and walk toward the Punahou goal. Heilbron is pushed over the line for the second touchdown and the Punahou chances of a victory are off.

The ball is carried out by Maile man and handed to Clark. The Punahou charge and down Clark in his tracks, claiming that he has no right, according to the rules, to touch the ball. The claim is granted by the referee and the Mailes lose the chance to kick the goal.

There is no rule covering this play and it looks as though the officials made a mistake in allowing it.

Freeth kicks off to De Hart; Chilton makes the tackle. Judd now goes in at full. Marcellin at quarter, Dickson at left half and Larsen at left tackle. With these new men Punahou takes a brace and begins to gain. Judd and Dickson do good work. Judd kicks thirty-five yards. Venheizen catches ball and returns ten yards. Ball is lost on downs. Pa takes place of Judd. The Mailes kick out of bounds and Pa falls on the ball. The whistle blows and the game ends in the middle of the field.

The men faced each other as follows:

Maile Punahou

Freeth R. E. L. M. Robinson

Coulter R. T. L. Hatch (Capt.)

Ellis R. G. L. L. Judd

Buckle C. L. Robinson

Chilton L. G. R. A. Judd

Jarrett L. T. R. Johnson

Modlin L. E. R. Damon

Clark (Capt.) Q. G. Judd

Heilbron R. H. L. S. Johnson

Plunkett L. H. R. De Hart

Venheizen F. Spivalo

The game was one of the cleanest ever seen here, the disputes being few. The officials did their work well and deserve much credit. Berger's band furnished the music. The automobiles were there in a body and made a very pretty sight. E. A. Mott-Smith acted as referee. Dr. Hobdy as umpire and Rem' Harrison as timekeeper.

REHEARSALS FOR THE CHILDREN'S OPERA

The game was one of the cleanest ever seen here, the disputes being few. The officials did their work well and deserve much credit. Berger's band furnished the music. The automobiles were there in a body and made a very pretty sight. E. A. Mott-Smith acted as referee. Dr. Hobdy as umpire and Rem' Harrison as timekeeper.

Thanksgiving festivities did not dampen the ardor of the children who are in the Mother Goose opera. They all attended rehearsal early and some practiced till noon. On Saturday the children and principals will go to the Opera House for the first ensemble stage rehearsal and two weeks from that date the first public performance will be given, i. e., on Saturday evening, December 10. The following Tuesday, December 13, will be the second and last evening performance and on Thursday afternoon there will be a special matinee at three o'clock for children. The children under whose patronage the opera is given will be out in force. Many youngster box parties will be on when Mother Goose and her guests, Old King Cole, the Sweet Peas, Old Mother Hubbard and scores of famous "nursery rhyme artists" will hold high carnival. It will be a sight, the like of which we don't often if ever see here in Honolulu. In the main land where this opera has been given in cities like Chicago, St. Louis and Los Angeles (in which, too, the best things in theatricals can always be seen) the verdict is delighted audiences, crowded houses to the doors and a charming picture to the eye. Beautifully melodious is the opera too. The orchestra has been selected and will meet Miss Martin on Monday evening at the Honolulu Symphony Club, Haaleiai Lawn, at 7:45. Miss Martin not only rehearses and stages the play of "The House That Jack Built," but when all is letter-perfect on the stage she goes into the ladies' chair and conducts the orchestra. This is an innovation at least in this town.

The rehearsals for the Mother Goose opera for today will be as follows:

8:30 a. m. Grass Blades, Sweet Peas,

Poppies, Milkweeds and Humpty-Dumplings.

10 a. m. Bowler, Pipe-bearer and

Fiddlers Three

11 a. m. Maids of Honor to the Queen

2 p. m. Principals

POINT FOR MAHAULU

Technical Point Is Raised In His Favor.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A peculiar point was raised, and then passed over in the opening of the trial of Stephen Mahaulu, formerly chief clerk of the Territorial land office, on two specific charges of embezzlement before Judge Gear in the Circuit Court yesterday.

A jury had been secured to try the case on Monday, and Deputy Attorney General Prosser opened the case on behalf of the Territory. Mahaulu seated by the side of his counsel, Frank Thompson, watched matters very closely.

The specific charges of embezzlement as stated by Mr. Prosser, were that defendant had received, on September 2, 1902, the sum of \$25 from Mrs. Mary E. Clark in payment for the purchase of house lots at Wahiawa, and that on January 23, 1903, he had received from J. M. Dowsett the sum of \$4500 as rental from the Wai'anae company, both of which sums he was charged with having appropriated to his own use.

As a preliminary it became necessary to establish that Mahaulu had really held the office of sub-agent or the Fifth Land District and to that end Attorney Prosser demanded the production of the defendant's commission.

"Well, this is a peculiar thing," said Attorney Thompson. "We are called upon to give evidence against ourselves."

Prosser claimed that it was essential to get at the fact of the commission, and as it, the defendant, did not or could not produce the commission, he could call former land commissioner Edward S. Boyd, now serving a term for embezzlement in Oahu Prison, and establish by him the fact of the appointment of defendant to the position of sub-agent. Boyd came, accordingly, looking rather bleached by his confinement, took the stand and was sworn. One of the first questions asked by Attorney Prosser was as to whether he had appointed Mahaulu sub-agent for the Fifth District. Boyd was about to say that he had made the appointment in question, when Judge Gear stopped him with a question as to whether the witness had the power to make such an appointment at the time it was said to have been made.

Attorney Thompson was on his feet in a moment.

"It makes no difference whether Boyd made this appointment or not," he said. "He had no power to make it."

The attorney then went on to contend that section 190 of the Civil Laws of 1885, the old Land Act, had been repealed by the Organic Act. This section provided for the appointment of three land commissioners, and the law continued in effect the land law that is in force now. The Organic Act, section 90, provides for the appointment of one land commissioner to take the place of the three holding under the old law, but no provision is made in the act specifically creating the office of land commissioner.

The attorney argued, therefore, that no such office existed under the law and, logically, if there was no commissioner there could be no sub-commissioner.

The matter was argued at some length as an objection to receiving Boyd's testimony, and finally Judge Gear took the matter under advisement and adjourned court until afternoon.

At the afternoon session the court made no ruling upon the point at issue, and Boyd went on and testified without further question as to the appointment of Mahaulu. He was not cross-examined.

Byron O. Clark of Wahiawa was the next witness, and testified to the payment to Mahaulu of \$25 on June 7, 1902, for which sum witness held a receipt. Mr. Clark was not cross-examined.

J. M. Dowsett testified that he had paid Mahaulu \$4500 rental in behalf of the Wai'anae company, payment being made by check. As he could not produce the check, and his books were not at hand, he was ordered to produce the books and the case went over until this morning.

IN THE CIRCLES OF LOCAL CRIME

Man, the man stabbed by the old Hawaiian last Friday, still lives but is believed to be dying. Last Sunday Deputy Sheriff Rawlins and Geo. S. took his ante-mortem statement as he was thought to be dying then. Night before last the Deputy Sheriff questioned the witness, Miss Bush taking down the evidence. Chester Doyle was present to look after the interests of the Attorney General's department.

Kajiwara, the victim of the stabbing last night before last, turns out to be old offender. He is now out on bail. He was the aggressor in the fight that took place about two days ago, when he stabbed a cousin in the breast.

Kajiwara's wound is serious. The carious in the forehead was deep, owing to the brain and Dr. Kobayashi to remove a piece of bone. The driver had another wound on the head which pierced the

skull. Miki, the Japanese interpreter, got on the trail of the assailant about ten o'clock. By 1 a. m. he had found one witness and by half past three he had got enough evidence to be able to find his man. He went to Palama and found him surrounded by friends but managed to bring him to the police station without mishap. During the day Miki has been working up the evidence. Inutsuku is the name of the assailant.

The majority of the cases set for yesterday were postponed. The two Portuguese boys caught with stolen copper got two months in the Reform school. Tong Yet, who stole two obois from a Japanese on Beretania street, was fined \$100.

Mary Ann Lee has been arrested again. This time she tried to become a second Carrie Nation. She marched into saloon and wrecked the place generally. The mirror is now no more and there are but few glasses left in which drinks can be served. Aupeka was found drunk at the end of the Mauna car line. He was stark naked, probably having been stripped by some one as a joke. Of the other arrests, Domingo Ferreira and John Cabral, are arrested on the charge of affray. They were having a lively "go" on Nuuanu street. Bert Courtney was arrested for larceny in the second degree. "Abe," the little negro news boy, is in for truancy. In explaining his case the fact came out that he stayed away from school because of misappropriation of funds. He had been given some money to make change and did not come back with it. His teacher had threatened him with arrest if he did not pay it back and he was afraid to go to school.

WORLD'S SIGNALS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Authorities at the naval observatory intend on December 31 this year to transmit telegraphic time signals at midnight and at 1, 2 and 3 a. m. January 1, 75th meridian time, to indicate the exact instant of the beginning of the New Year to each great standard time belt of the United States. Last year these signals traversed about 300,000 miles of wire and were heard in the principal places in Alaska and Panama, Valparaiso, Buenos Ayres, Honolulu, Guam and Manila. This year it is the intention to transmit the signals literally around the world, which will be possible by the co-operation of the telegraph and cable companies.

Lieutenant-Commander E. E. Hayden, United States Navy, in charge of the time service of the Government, has proposed that advantage be taken of the important meetings in Washington, such as that of the International Railway Congress in May, 1905, to give a special series of time signals in celebration, as it were, of the meeting and to invite to the observatory such members as care to be present to see them go out.

ANOTHER STORY ABOUT PINKHAM COMMISSION

The latest story about the Pinkham Commission goes to show that the mysterious junketers were out after data to induce Congress to let in 30,000 Chinese laborers.

Anticipating that Congress would ask "Why not white laborers?" the Commission proposes to show that white men cannot work in tropical fields, even as independent farmers and that for all sorts of agriculture Asiatics are required.

To forestall the protests of organized labor, the Commission, which is partly made up of Union labor men, will report in favor of the employment of white mechanics on all the plantations and convey the assurance of the planters that they will hire such men only, providing they can get Chinese for the unskilled labor of the canefields.

It is believed that, with organized labor placated, Congress will have no reason to deny access to the 30,000 Chinese asked for.

NOVELTIES FOR OCEAN STEAMERS

NEW YORK. November 4.—The Hamburg-American line announced today novelties in the construction of the new monster ships, the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria and America, now building.

Each of the liners will have a grillroom of the proportions of a modern à la carte restaurant, and passengers may dine when they please. There will be no upper berths in the first cabin staterooms, which will be larger than those of the average big liner. There will be passenger elevators running through all five decks. Turkish baths and a larger gymnasium. Each ship will have three promenade decks, one of which will be reserved exclusively for promenading, while the others will be used for folks who want to take their ease in deck chairs. The time of the ships between this port and Plymouth or Cherbourg will be about seven and one-half days.

WHAT TO DO UNTIL THE DOCTOR ARRIVES.

If it is a case of colic or cholera morbus give Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and you will have no need of a doctor. It is pleasant to take and never fails to give prompt relief. Why not buy it now? For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

The Honolulu Symphony Club meets this evening for rehearsal. All members are requested to attend as many of the cadets from the German schoolship now in port will be present.

WANTS LAND OPENED TO INDUSTRIOUS WHITE MEN

Editor Advertiser: Hardly a day passes by but I read some comment on small farming in the Hawaiian Islands. Now unless there is some suitable land made available for bona fide settlers I can not comprehend the good of it.

The Bishop Estate took up the lead in Kona District, Hawaii. Why does the government not follow suit by opening some of the government land within reasonable distance of Honolulu?

Some months ago when a party of fifteen white men, representing that many more wanted to make application for five acre lots in Palolo valley the government would not receive their application and has not done so up to the present time.

Most of these men will leave for the States in the Spring, unless given a chance here. They are mostly mechanics and owing to the competition from the Asiatics, are looking for a place where they could put in their spare time and eventually build up a self-supporting home.

Let the government or some private individual lay out five or ten acre tracts and sell them at a reasonable figure under a right of purchase law, so as to give the man with small means a chance, it would keep some of the white population, who are here now, on the islands, and the Honolulu people would not have to look to the other Islands or to the Coast for their poultry, vegetables, butter and small fruits and could get them fresh every morning and at reasonable prices.

Instead of advertising land that can not be had and trying to induce white settlers to come here, let the government see if the white people here now can hold their own and be persuaded to stay here by opening up some of the government land at a reasonable figure.

When a man homesteads a place under the American laws, he does not expect to buy it at from \$100 to \$1000 per acre and he is entitled to 160 acres instead of five acres.

It is only fair and honest dealing on the part of the government, that they may hope to keep a white middle class here and by so doing, instead of increasing the shark-eating population, they would fill the country up with consumers of beef and voters.

ONE WAITING FOR A CHANCE.

WANT TO MAKE MOVING PICTURES OF HAWAII-NEI

San Francisco, Cal., November 10, 1904.

Editor Advertiser: Referring to the article on promotion by moving pictures which appeared in your paper on September 17th, we beg to advise that as operators for the American Mutoscope & Biograph Company, we are pre-eminently in a position to make a fine series of motion pictures of scenes in the industrial life of the Hawaiian Islands.

A set of such pictures if properly made and exhibited at the much frequented tourist centers on the mainland, would indeed prove a powerful aid to promotion work.

We are the special representatives on the Pacific Coast for the American Mutoscope and Biograph Company, in whose catalogues and literature can be listed all the special subjects that we make, if the parties contracting for them so desire. In addition to this we have our own laboratory here in San Francisco fully equipped with all the modern appliances for turning out on short notice, films of the highest quality.

We completed for the city of San Francisco a series of motion pictures of Street Scenes, Views in the Parks, Bathing in the Surf, etc. These are now being used at the St. Louis Exposition for the purpose of advertising San Francisco. Copies of a portion of the subjects, namely, San Francisco Fire Department Making a Run on Market Street and At Practice, were run at the Orpheum Theatre here and in the line of motion pictures, have proven their greatest hit of the season.

We have just sent to Central America our representative with operators and full equipment for making motion pictures of the industrial life on the large rubber plantations located there, and these will no doubt prove a most efficient means of advertising the industry.

We beg to request that you will kindly place this communication in the hands of the proper organization and advise us the name of such organization that will favorably consider the same. If any further information is required, we shall be pleased to give same upon request.

Anticipating an early reply we are,
Yours very truly,
MILES BROTHERS,
By E. C. Miles.

GOVERNOR STUDIES

LIQUOR QUESTION.

The Governor is making a very close study of the liquor question in all its phases, and to that end has requested various dealers, wholesalers, retailers, men who run so-called clubs and the whole liquor interest to set forth their views to him, to the end that the whole matter may be well in the hands of the authorities by the time the legislature meets.

"I understand," said Governor Carter yesterday, "that some of the men who run the so-called 'clubs' are making the plea that they are run as a co-partnership. This will run them up against a condition of some difficulty that they do not, perhaps, appreciate. The law provides a penalty of \$500 for every day that a co-partnership is not registered, and the longer the clubs run without such registration, therefore, the heavier will be the penalty earned."

OIGAR MAN LOSER.

STOCKTON, November 4.—David Lawrence, who is wanted in Sacramento for passing a bogus check for \$100 on Hall, Luhn & Co., was arrested here to-day by Chief W. L. Walker, and will be taken to the Capital City to-morrow to stand trial. Lawrence attempted to secure the endorsement of a local cigar dealer on a \$10 check but failed. When the cashier of the Commercial Bank of San Francisco, on which the paper was drawn, was telephoned he stated that other bogus checks had been sent in by Lawrence but they were turned down.

ELLIS BACK FROM MENELIK

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—William H. Ellis, King Menelik's friend, who was with Kent Loomis last June when the latter disappeared from the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II, as he was nearing the English coast from this port, arrived yesterday from Southampton aboard the American liner Philadelphia. Loomis had the commercial treaty with King Menelik adopted by the United States about a year ago. After Loomis's disappearance Ellis took charge of the treaty and went to Abyssinia and gave it to the King. The body of Loomis was washed up on the English coast.

Ellis refused to talk about the death of Loomis except to say that he, Ellis, had been much maligned and misrepresented by the newspapers, and that he would give to the press his version of the affair after he had seen the President. Two white women met Ellis at the pier, greeting him with kisses.

"In my personal ventures," Ellis said, "I have been successful in Abyssinia. I have obtained full concessions from the King for all the diamond mines in the country and 200,000 acres of land on the Nile to experiment in cotton growing. Strong efforts were made by the French and British to prevent the granting of these concessions. I shall establish the Royal Bank of Abyssinia and control the financial affairs of the country."

Ellis went directly to Washington after leaving the American Line pier.

PRAISE THE WIRELESS

Business Men Find the System of Value.

Business men and firms, having frequent recourse to the use of the system of wireless telegraphy connecting the islands of the Hawaiian group, are practically a unit in stating that the system is of great value and that their experience teaches them that without it many elements of business would be retarded.

Several men engaged in business or connected with large firms in Honolulu each expressed himself as being personally satisfied with the system that the service had been as fair and constant as weather conditions would permit, and summing it all up they couldn't see how they could get along without it.

President Wright of the Wilder Steamship Company says that during the last six months the messages of his company have been promptly handled and the service has given perfect satisfaction.

James Gordon Spencer of the Pacific Hardware Company said that although his firm had no occasion for using the system to a large extent, they had found it most convenient, whenever an occasion demanded an early response from a customer on another island, or where a customer had imperative need of a shipment to be sent out on a certain steamer. Whenever his firm had found it necessary to use the wireless system, it had given satisfaction.

Mr. Lantz, of F. A. Schaefer & Co., said that the system was of great value to his firm. For "double rush business," the use of the wireless just struck their requirements. He expressed great satisfaction with the personal attention which Mr. and Mrs. Cross paid to all messages coming and going. "We have no fault to find with the wireless whatsoever," said Mr. Lantz.

W. A. Bowen of Castle & Cooke had only words of praise for the service.

"We use the wireless system a great deal," he said. "I think it has a great value to the mercantile community. It will tell you something in point with which I am familiar. I had sent up some estimates to one of our plantations regarding taxes. The directors here thought that my way of doing this was hardly in line with their own ideas, so I sent a wireless message to the addressee to pay no attention whatever to the suggestions I had made and sent by mail. That message arrived there before the steamer, the statement of accounts was sent back here on the Saturday steamer, and the matter was then straightened out in accordance with the desire of the directors. I will say that by having the wireless system here, getting my message through so promptly saved us a confusion of figures."

"Our Mr. Petrie has had occasion to use the wireless a great deal and I believe he finds it quite satisfactory."

"On another occasion I made up a statement and sent it to another island correspondent of ours. It related to paying income taxes to the assessor at that locality. I learned later that the Tax Assessor here had given orders to his deputies on the other islands not to collect income taxes there on these very accounts. The manager of the plantation was here and he was afraid the bookkeeper would be confused and I sent a wireless message countermanding the order made in the latter. The letter I received back to day."

"I think the wireless a great saving in time, and frequently in money. Of course, we hear at times that the system has broken down, but we hear of that at times in connection with cables and telegraphs. Take our telephone system here for instance. At times it is annoying, so annoying at times that we rail at it. But would we give it up just for that? No. When the wireless is working it is a boon and a help to us. We should not give the system an everlasting black-eye, just because it gets out of order sometimes."

Mr. Petrie of Castle & Cooke said that the system had given perfect satisfaction. He knew that the service was likely to get out of gear as did other forms of electric communication, but in the main the company had not been greatly annoyed by these breakages. He cited the case of letters which went to Makakuna from the office of Castle & Cooke. There was but one mail a week to that point. In the meantime many matters came up which made it imperative to get into communication with Makakuna and nearby places and the wireless telegraph was then used to advantage.

"We find the system of great value," he concluded.

Mr. Cross, manager of the Inter-Island Wireless system, and inventor of the Cross coherer by which better results have been obtained than during the days when the Marconi patent was used, says he has few complaints from those who make considerable use of it. Among those whom he cited as frequent users and whom he regarded as having considerable faith in the system were Castle & Cooke, Alexander & Baldwin, Schaefer & Co., Brewer & Co., Irwin & Co., Wilder S. S. Co., Japanese Consul, F. W. Macfarlane, Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii, W. A. Kinney.

SORE MUSCLES.

Prominent athletes throughout the country find that the best treatment for sore muscles after severe exercise or hard work of any kind, is a hot bath at bed time, which opens the pores. This should immediately be followed with an application of Chamberlain's Pain Pain, vigorously rubbed into the skin. This liniment removes all stiffness and soreness and has become a favorite rub down, as it acts promptly and keeps the muscles in excellent condition. For sale by all Dealers and Druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu.
H. T. Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Per Month \$1.00
Per Month, Foreign 75
Per Year 5.00
Per Year, Foreign 6.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

FRIDAY : : NOVEMBER 25

ENFORCING THE LAW.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

Governor Carter has written a letter to High Sheriff Henry calling the attention of the head of the Territorial police department to three more statutes that have been permitted to fall into abeyance. The Governor suggests, moreover, as the laws are upon the statute books that it is in order that some steps should be taken looking to their enforcement.

It will not be denied that the point made by the Governor is well taken. Laws, in an American community, are made to be enforced, and law officers are chosen to enforce and not to evade them. If a law is bad—and there have been bad laws, law-makers being human—that is perhaps an additional reason for enforcement. The people are thereby brought the more quickly to a realization of the evil, and the bad law is the more quickly stricken from the statute books. It is a trite, but a very true saying that the way to repeal a bad law is to enforce it. The American people act quickly when they are made to suffer because of the mistakes of their representatives.

There is, nevertheless, a tendency on the part of many executive officers to let bad laws lapse, hoping thereby to save themselves some of the trouble of their duty and the people some of the trouble of enforcement.

Executive functions may be in some measure discretionary, nevertheless when executive judgment is not most wisely used there is always the liability that some laws that are good may be overlooked as well as some that are bad. And in this class are the three measures to which Governor Carter has called the attention of the High Sheriff. The statute for the regulation of the building of awnings is, on the whole, a wise one, whose enforcement will be for the benefit of the greatest number of people.

It cannot be denied, either, that it is a law wisely designed for the protection of public property which forbids fast driving over bridges of certain size.

Lastly, and perhaps most important of all, is the law for the regulation of public morality directed against the owners of property leased for uses not for the best good of the community. This statute strikes an evil at precisely the point where that evil is vulnerable, namely the pockets of those who would profit by its continuance, and the enforcement of the law against it should therefore be productive of direct and lasting benefit.

THE COMING OF THE PETREL.

It seems highly probable that the coming of the gunboat Petrel to take permanent station at Honolulu will mark the first step in the real recognition of the strategic importance of these islands in the future American domination of the western ocean. On the mainland, perhaps even more strongly than on the islands, it has always been admitted that the Hawaiian group, in effect, the key to the North Pacific. The power holding these islands is in position to play a leading part for the control of the ocean in the future.

But, despite the recognition of this fact, the American government has heretofore moved slowly, and American preparedness for war has consisted in nursing a sense of security born of knowledge of the possession of great resources rather than in the actual purchase of arms and the building of fortifications at any outlying point.

A change began to come over the American idea following the Spanish war, and this change has become more marked with the great events now taking place in the countries that lie just beyond the Pacific ocean. From those lands, if anywhere, will come the power that may some day dispute with America the primacy of the western sea. More and more strongly, therefore, will the political importance of this island outpost be impressed upon American statesmen of the future. Already plans have been made and lands negotiated for the sites here of a series of fortifications that will make the island of Oahu the Malta of the Pacific, and the building of these forts will necessitate the presence here of a garrison large enough to man them.

Reinforcing this garrison, as a matter of course, a naval force commensurate with the importance of the place must be kept here. Honolulu, in fact, will become as much a rendezvous for the American Pacific Fleet as Malta is for the British Mediterranean Fleet and for the same reason. It will be the most important station on the road to the East Indian possessions of America. The coming of the Petrel is in line with the policy of the government's foreign policy, and the recognition of the importance of the islands in the mainland—and perhaps the first fruit to Honolulu of America's emphatic approval of the course of President Roosevelt. The Petrel, at all events, is a long step in advance of the future. The fleet of the future will, let it be hoped, bear the same relation to the gunboat that the gunboat bears to the tug.

Admiral Alerieff has been promoted to a civil position.

SUSPICIOUS SECRECY.

There is a common feeling that the Pinkham Commission would not hide away if its motives were above-board and in the public interest. As cautious as a squad of spies in the enemy's country, this commission trailed about the islands, whispering here and taking pictures there, saying, when pressed, that it was on sanitary business and returning home to have secret meetings once a week. What can a mission be which has to be covered up like a conspiracy? Obviously the quest made by Mr. Pinkham and his staff had to do with a public matter; doubtless the purpose was and is to influence Federal legislation and policy. It follows, therefore, that the people whom that legislation or policy most concerns should be taken into confidence. This is no longer a country ruled by a few men or by a single interest, for anybody who has a fair case to present or a valid public complaint to make, can get a hearing for it in Washington, provided the matter falls within Federal jurisdiction. Mr. Pinkham and his backers ought not to forget that one Edgar Caypless, single-handed, upset the well-laid plans which some of our distinguished citizens had formed for the government of the Territory. Nothing could be more unwise than for such citizens, after that experience, to try to get anything railroaded through at Washington which the people of Hawaii do not want; for then there might be a hundred Cayplesses in the field. The better plan, whatever is the scheme, is to open the latter to the public and get their judgment before going further.

NEW NATIONAL PARTY.

The latest indication of the desire of the political opposition on the mainland for a realignment comes in the issuance of a call for the organization of a new National party by James D. Farrish, of Chicago, chairman of the Populist National Committee. Mr. Farrish, according to the terms of his manifesto, would line up on something epitomizing the platform upon which Tom Watson made a bad fourth in the Presidential race, and have all the malcontents come in under his banner. The trouble with the malcontents, however, is that some of them are as little contented with Populism as others are with Parkerism and Clevelandism, and the "safe and sane" men can find no ground of agreement with the radicals who rave at the bare mention of Wall street and the Trusts.

There can be small doubt, after the showing made in November, that the opposition has need for reorganization if it is to play any part whatever in the politics of the country. It is not, perhaps, a matter of great importance to anybody, that is, beyond those opposition leaders who do desire to play a part—nevertheless all Americans are interested in political movements, and all will watch with care the efforts of the opposition leaders to reconcile the irreconcilable.

Artists have queer ideas about war. In Black and White picture, lately published, Gen. Stoessel is represented in semi-full dress uniform standing with a battery and exhorting his men to fight. Gold belt, baldric, white cap and glittering orders make him as conspicuous as he would be at a St. Petersburg field day. The real Stoessel may be trusted to wear the undecorated uniform of his rank, made for service and not show; and as a rule to keep himself busy at other work than theatrical exhortations at the front. When war comes, gold lace is pretty apt to disappear and the stars and crosses are left at home in the trunk.

The Hague Tribunal hasn't had so great a rush of business as to suggest to anybody the need for a court of appeal, nevertheless the litigants all know that the court of last resort to arms always lies open to them. That is why standing armies are kept up. Men and nations always make better play for their rights when they have within themselves the consciousness that they can give it to the other fellow if it should come to a last appeal to physical force.

And now the Democratic press claims to have discovered that Vice-President Fairbanks has been engaged in the unpleasant although lucrative pastime of evicting an aged and infirm relative from property in which he is largely interested. That is Indian, and Democratic luck. The Hoosier always gets there—and the Democrat always achieves knowledge too late.

An article on the Sunday law, signed G. A. L. B. will appear in this paper when a copy is received written on one side of the sheet. The Advertiser does not care to handle manuscript written on both sides as the latter cannot be cut for division among several printers. People who bear this in mind will often see their communications in print.

The statement in a Chicago newspaper that Mr. Deacon, lately elected Governor of Illinois by the Republicans, had made a ringing address to the deaf mutes of a Cook county institution suggests that the eminent statesman must have stood up and wrung his hands.

The Admiral of the Baltic fleet says that he would be perfectly willing to sacrifice his life in a war with England. However, it isn't necessary to do so much for the accomplishment of so little. Any one of half a hundred fishermen of York would no doubt be glad to accommodate the gentleman.

The Chicago subway has got into politics and now, although it may never get under the ground, it will be pretty certain to give right down into the mud.

It takes a publisher who has fallen flat in the effort to run a Sunday paper to feel most acutely the degrading influence of the man who has made a success of one.

THANKSGIVING.

The most beautiful feature of Thanksgiving day is the reunion of families, especially where the gathering takes place under the old home roof. In New England, Thanksgiving custom has had its most perfect unfolding and there it is almost a new commandment that the sons and daughters shall come back and join hearts and hands about the family altar. Hawaii was born again with the New England spirit and here as there the old circles are renewed and the old stories told and the old affections lavished; and the whole year seems brightened by the joy of a single day. But not for all, alas! There are exiles in this far outpost whose loneliness is never so hard to bear as when the incense rises from the festival of the homes that know them not.

Scarcely less beautiful than the feature of family reunions is that of charity. On other days of the year charity is a duty which we devote upon a Society; content to let it act for us; but on Thanksgiving day, charity becomes the outward expression of an inward grace and the good man given with his own hand. "All shall share in the happiness of this day," as a colonial preacher said, "lest any forget God's Providence and turn from it unawares. None may be bid from the door and if any hunger, then shall they be fed."

The religious aspect of Thanksgiving day was once a more salient one than now, but it can never pass while belief in God's grace and mercy obtains among those who keep the festival. The very word "Thanksgiving" suggests a form of worship, an acknowledgment of debt to the author of all good things. And so, in the Executive proclamation and in the opening of the churches, in the special grace spoken at Christian feasts, the worship of God is invited and ordained. Today the nation gives thanks for the peace and security within its borders, for the plenty which abounds and for the strength and hope of youth; and the individual, whatever his life may have been, gives thanks for the mercies which have made the hardships easier to bear.

THE SISAL INDUSTRY.

The proposition made by the Haleakala Ranch Company to the Board of Agriculture and to Land Commissioner Pratt, once more brings this latent industry to the front.

The Sisal company at Ewa has 750 acres under cultivation and is now planting 250 acres more.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company, of Kau, already has several hundred acres of sisal and during the next few months will increase it to 500 acres.

The Hauku Sugar Company is installing a sisal plantation on its land below the old Hauku mill, under the management of Mr. Fred Baldwin. It already has some 200 acres planted and is steadily increasing its acreage.

Mr. Knudsen at Waiheia, Kauai, has a number of thousand plants and Mr. Beckley has made a good beginning at Molokai.

The Haleakala Ranch Company has thoroughly tested the possibilities of the dry lower Kula district, and that produced an article which the Tubbs Cordage Company of San Francisco pronounce to be of the best quality, worth \$150 a ton, the present price of the best Yucatan fibre, which is the world's standard for sisal.

The proposal of the Haleakala company is that the government homestead the land of Omaopae in Kula, Maui, and that if done it will furnish sisal plants to homesteaders, at cost, taking payment in labor at the option of the homesteader; pipe water to the land for domestic purposes; put up machinery to clean sisal raised by the homesteaders, at an agreed price.

As the land is rich land, existing roads and near good harbors, this should give a good opportunity for testing whether sisal can be profitably raised as a special industry by the small farmer.

An especially favorable feature attendant upon the proposition, is that the land is adjacent to the central Maui plantations; that the management thereof is favorable to the proposition and is willing to furnish employment to homesteaders during any spare time which they may have.

RUSSIA AND PROGRESS.

The Zenstvo memorial, which has been presented to the Czar of Russia, asking for a more liberal form of government, may come to nothing now, but it signifies a spirit of unrest out of which great changes may accrue in future.

Russia and Turkey are the sole monarchies of Europe which remain absolute in form, and Russia, more than Turkey, is affected by modern ideas and sympathies. The Turk rarely goes from home; the Russian is becoming more and more a traveller and a reader, and as his horizon expands he chafes because that of his nation is so narrow. He begins to feel that he has something more than dominion interest in his own country, and that Russia cannot hope to be great in vital things until it acquires a people who have a participatory interest in the government.

The old reform question in New York, "Where did you get it?" begins to loom rather ominously.

Arbitration treaties are piling up, the United States having made several, with more to follow. At the Mohonk Conference the arbitration people reported so much progress as to warrant the hope that, in a few years' time, many of the causes of war may be eliminated. Short of the millennium, war cannot be done away with, any more than the organization of courts for the settlement of private feuds did away with crime and violence; but it can be made difficult for war to come from a number of the causes which have produced some of the bloody encounters of the past.

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The United States may renew its pride in the equipment of its Navy now that the First Lord of the Admiralty puts the American naval establishment in the class with that of Great Britain and France. Just forty years ago, the United States, with 600 armed ships afloat, mounted more naval ships than any other power. Ten years later the American rating was eighth. Now we have passed Russia, are a little ahead of Germany and rank third as a sea-power. Probably, in the course of the next fifteen years we shall rank second.

The five submarine torpedo boats received by Japan will have plenty to do when the Baltic fleet heaves in sight. Probably that is what they are for.

Bob Evans is feeling so much younger every day that he has concluded not to retire but to take command of the North Atlantic fleet.

We send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & DOWNEY, 211 Pearl Street, New York.

The position of the Russian subject in the State is that of an hereditary bondman. He is a political serf. Russia is nothing for him but a prison house, where his conduct is closely watched and even his reading censored. Naturally he has no desire to make his prison stronger, or his jailer more powerful. He will fight if made to, after the Russian fashion; but the battle and its results are nothing to him. An Empire made in this way has no thinking bayonet, no public spirit, no devoted loyalty, no cohesive people, no deep, abounding vitality. Vast as the framework of Russia is, it is tottering under the blows of the little brown man from the East, and it is counting the days when its outer defences will fall.

The Zenstvo memorial points the way to future victory and to overwhelming strength; but all Russia knows that the Czar in his blindness will reject it just as Napoleon did the appeal of Fulton, when the great inventor came before the autocrat with the steamboat in his brain, offering the mastery of the seas and the perpetuity of the empire.

THE WINTER CAMPAIGN.

If the Russians have settled down in the hope that the Japanese intend to go into winter quarters they miscalculate the spirit of their adversaries. The most important campaign made by the Japanese ten years ago, began in January and continued in February, a period of unusual cold and of many storms. During the entire winter of 1894-5 operations were had near Mukden. The Japanese showed a physical prowess in withstanding the rigors of winter which entitles them to consideration even by enemies of the type of the Russians whom centuries of boreal life have made almost immune to cold.

The movements now under way in Manchuria show that the little brown men do not propose to let the Russians have any chance to rest and repair their losses. Harbin seems to be their objective, and if they reach it they will have control of Manchuria and of the approaches to Vladivostok. By spring, if left alone, Kuropatkin might have half a million men in hand at Harbin and a fine system of forts in the contiguous passes. Japan cannot afford to wait for that. She must press ahead, let the winter rage never so wildly.

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Wong Cheong Hung, serving a sentence of ten years for killing a luna at Wataakea plantation in 1898, has asked the Governor for a pardon on the ground that the killing was done in defense of the life of his aged uncle.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The ball to be given on Thursday, December 1st, at San Antonio hall, in commemoration of the restoration of the independence of Portugal, promises to be a large affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Afong will leave for Hongkong on the steamship Manchuria to remain for an indefinite period. They will visit Mr. C. Afong, now a resident of Macao, China.

The ceremony connected with the laying of the corner stone of the Japanese M. E. church, which was announced to take place on Saturday next, will be held today at 3 p. m. All friends are cordially invited.

If the Mrs. Turner who addressed a letter to the manager of the Rapid Transit Co. will be good enough to call at the office, Alapai street, in order that further information may be obtained, the matter complained of will be investigated.

The German Fair not being able to supply the demand for fancy and useful articles, do not forget you can buy anything you want for Christmas presents from St. Clement's Fair, which is to take place at Mrs. Tom May's, corner of Pensacola and Lunapaloo streets. Do not forget the date, December 3rd, Saturday afternoon and evening.

All Y. W. C. A. members who are

intending to place articles on sale at the fair scheduled to take place on Saturday morning at the Y. W. C. A. rooms are asked to send them there on Friday between 10 a. m. and 3 p. m. so that they may be classified and marked. The sale opens at 9 a. m. Saturday. Most of the articles to be sold are designed as Christmas gifts.

The sentence of Jean Sabate, under Federal conviction, will expire shortly. The Mahala trial will be resumed before Judge Clark this morning.

Dr. Reynolds has completed a hand-some residence on the Manoa road.

Judge Highton is out after a short stay in Miss Johnson's sanitarium.

The steamer *Nevadan* sailed for Kahului and the coast at 5 p. m. yesterday.

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Federal conviction, will expire shortly.

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PURE FOOD LAW WORK

Milk Shows Up Well. Articles of Food Below Par.

R. A. Duncan, Food Commissioner, had separate reports for August, September and October presented before the Board of Health at this week's meeting. In the three months he had examined 261 samples of milk, of which 14 were below standard. Of food, samples he had examined 31 samples, finding 17 below standard. Miscellaneous analyses had been made to the number of 22.

The poor milk was derived from the following sources, namely: sent to office, 1; Tavares, 1; Correa, 2; Nobriga, 1; Union Dairy, 1; Saylor, 1; Pelekau for Manoa ranch, 3; F. Correa, 2; sent to laboratory, 1; F. Correa, 1.

Various analyses are reported as follows:

One barrel fish was condemned, and destroyed as unfit for food.

Partial analysis of a sample of water was made for the Public Works Department.

A sample of water from Kaneohe, submitted by Dr. Pratt, was analyzed and found to be not contaminated.

Thirteen samples of vanilla extract were examined. The following were found not adulterated:

Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Western Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from M. J. Borges, Kailhi.

Extract Vanilla, Joseph Burnett Co., Boston. Sample from Yamane, Kailhi.

Tillman's Vanilla, Tillman and Bendel, San Francisco, Cal. Sample from J. Monteiro, Kailhi Bridge.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Benson, Smith & Co., Honolulu, H. T. Sample from Quai Kee, 749 West King street.

Extract of True Vanilla, Price Flavoring Extract Co., New York. Sample from Fook Wo, 135 Vineyard street.

The following samples are adulterated, as noted:

Empress Flavoring Extract of Vanilla. No manufacturer on label. Sample from J. C. Girilo, King and Kailhi road. Not an extract of vanilla beans.

Universal Extract of Vanilla, Alpha Chemical Co., Chicago. Sample from Goo Hong Kee, 593 King street West. The extract is colored with caramel.

Equity Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, H. Levi & Co., San Francisco, Cal. Sample from Wo Chong, Keauhou street. Not an extract of vanilla beans and colored with caramel.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla. (The word Vanillin is written on face of label in ink.) Honolulu Drug Co. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street. Not an extract of vanilla beans. This extract is improperly labeled if it is to be sold as an imitation vanilla extract.

Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, no manufacturer on label. Sample from Tom Young Kee, Vineyard and Emma. Not a true extract of vanilla beans. This brand is not on general sale, only one store handling it and stock low. It is being removed from this market.

Extra Pure Concentrated Extract of Vanilla, Dreyer, San Francisco. Sample from See Hop & Co., Palama. Extract is colored with caramel.

One sample wine submitted by private party was found to contain a large amount of finely ground pepper.

Two samples powdered opium were examined at the request of the police department.

In accordance with your instructions, a number of analyses of Nuuanu Valley water were made, the results of same being handed to you.

One sample water from the Island of Hawaii was examined and found to be polluted. I have handed you a special report on this water.

Twenty-five pounds ground mustard and one box of decomposed fish were condemned as unfit for food.

Nine samples of black pepper were examined with six pure brands as follows:

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Wong Sun Kee, Magoon block.

Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Charles Ah Foo, Magoon block, Queen street.

J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. Sample from Ah Leong, Queen street.

Tillman's Aromatic. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco. Sample from Chew San, Punchbowl and King streets.

Gauntlet Brand, E. R. Durkee & Co., New York. Sample from Tee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Adulterated black pepper is as follows:

Pure Pepper, S. H. Tyler & Son (no address on label). Sample from Tee Sang Chang, Maunakea and King streets; contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Malabar Pepper, Novelty Spice Mills, San Francisco. Sample from Shing Kee, 466 King street; contains considerable wheat flour.

Banner Pepper, Banner Spice Mills (no address on label). Sample from Ferreira, Wilder avenue, near Fire Station, contains a large amount of wheat flour.

Five brands of white pepper were examined, three of which were pure:

Pioneer J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, Calif. Sample from Choy Kee, Magoon block.

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Hip Chang, 461 West King street.

Francisco. Sample from Tai Chong, Wilder and Makiki streets.

Adulterated white pepper is as follows:

Crescent White Pepper, Legee & Haskins. Sample from Chung Lung Kee, stall 41 Oahu Market; contains a large amount of rice flour.

Favorite Brand White Pepper (no address on label). Sample from Wing Sang & Co., Hotel street, opposite Bethel; contains a very large amount of wheat product, probably wheat bran. This sample contains very little pepper.

The above examinations show that thirty-five per cent of the brands of pepper on this market are adulterated. Two samples of Cayenne Pepper were examined and found to be pure as follows:

C. & E. Morton Brand. From Tee Hop & Co., Alakea and Beretania streets.

Golden Star, Tillman & Bendel, San Francisco. From J. T. Souza, Kihuna street.

Three samples of mustard were examined and found to be pure as follows:

Colman's Mustard. From J. F. Souza, Kihuna street.

Golden Gate, J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco. From Paria, Wilder avenue, Sunnyside, T. H. Davies & Co., Honolulu. Sample from Yamane, Kihuna.

One sample of coffee was found to contain chicory. The can containing this coffee was properly marked "mixture" as required by law, but the label was on the bottom of the can where it could not be seen.

Mixtures or compounds are required to be distinctly labeled and dealers complying with the law in the above manner are simply endeavoring to evade its provision.

One lot of twelve cases of canned fish was condemned and destroyed as unfit for food.

Three analyses of water were made for the Department of Public Works.

PRICE FOR DETECTIVES

(Continued from page 1.)

named Ching Mun Gar, and \$5 on another occasion from the keeper of a Chinese gambling joint in Honolulu named Lung Wo.

This payment from Lung Wo is a separate instance, but the four payments alleged to have been made by Ching Mun Gar carry a story that will be read with some interest by the law-abiding citizens of this community. Ching Mun Gar runs, or did run under the old regime, a protected che fa game at Aiea. It is alleged that Ching Mun Gar paid to McDuffie the sum of \$5 on May 7, again on May 14, yet again on May 21, and finally again on May 28. Now, the seventh of May was on a Saturday, and so were the following dates on which payments were made. Of course Ching Mun Gar was not in the business of gambling for his health, and neither could he be assumed to be making these alleged payments to a police official because of love and affection. In fact, a weekly payment would seem to imply, rather strongly, a weekly renewed agreement of protection.

But this is not all. Ah On, formerly the Chinese detective of the police department, was indicted at the same time as McDuffie, there being three charges against him. And the specific instances in the allegations against Ah On were that, on March 26, April 2 and April 9 he had received the sum of \$15 from the same Ching Mun Gar running the same che fa game at the same Aiea.

In other words, just before McDuffie is alleged to have received his weekly stipend of \$5, Ah On had been receiving from the same source a weekly stipend of ten dollars more per week than McDuffie got. This leaves two inferences open in the matter, so far as the police department was concerned. Either the Chinese gambler found out that McDuffie was a cheaper man to do business with, and so proceeded to buy what he wanted where he could get it cheapest, or Ah On managed his little fiduciary plan in such slovenly fashion that somebody got wise and there was a demand for a "piece." And then Ching Mun Gar had to come through with \$20 a week to be let alone, instead of \$15, as he is alleged to have been paying theretofore. The taxpayer is at liberty to draw his own inference in the matter.

However that may be, the indictment of McDuffie and Ah On, who were but subordinates, shows that the grand jury must have been pretty strongly convinced that there was a payment of money to the old police department for the privilege of running gambling games in contravention of the law and with the grand jury satisfied of that it is a reasonable supposition that there will be some very interesting developments along the same lines in the near future.

Harry Moosman, who was also indicted by the grand jury for embezzlement and who was arrested at the same time as McDuffie and Ah On, spent the whole of Wednesday night in jail, but was released late yesterday afternoon on \$5000 bail with John Lucas as surety. Moosman was indicted on five counts charging him with embezzlement. He was greatly cast down yesterday and seemed to feel most keenly the position in which he had been placed. He did not go to bed at all on Wednesday night, spending the greater portion of the time walking the floor of his prison.

Mrs. Raymond and Miss Generose Dowsett, left for Ulupalakua on the Clarendon where they will spend a few days.

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Wong Sun Kee, Magoon block.

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Five brands of white pepper were examined, three of which were pure:

Pioneer J. A. Folger & Co., San Francisco, Calif. Sample from Choy Kee, Magoon block.

C. & E. Morton. Sample from Hip Chang, 461 West King street.

UNIVERSAL PEACE MADE THEME OF THANKSGIVING

Union Service in Central Union Church-- Sermon By Dr. Kincaid--Songs of Praise and Patriotism.

Central Union church held a goodly congregation for the union Thanksgiving service at 11 a. m. There was a preponderance of the gentler sex, yet many representative men were present in a large proportion of cases with their wives or families, as follows:

Judge Sanford B. Dole, Dr. J. T. McDonald, C. M. Cooke, W. O. Smith, P. C. Jones, C. H. Atherton, A. S. Cleghorn, Capt. W. A. Clark, W. L. Whitney, F. B. McStocker, Geo. P. Castle, W. W. Hall, Rev. Dr. S. E. Bishop, Jonathan Shaw, Willard E. Brown, Rev. Dr. Bingham, Judge C. A. Galbraith, J. R. Galt, Senator C. H. Dickey, Wm. C. Roe, J. G. Spencer, Curtis P. Laukaa, Prof. U. Thompson, H. F. Wichman, William McCandless, John A. McCandless, J. M. Murt Oat, D. L. Atwater, S. K. Kamapolil, W. C. Atwater, W. J. Forbes, John M. Tempiet, J. N. Taggart, Henry Hogan, W. A. Love, J. M. Wsib, Rev. W. D. Westervelt, Prof. Edgar Wood, Dr. N. B. Emerson, A. F. Cooke, T. R. Robinson, W. A. Bowen, Dr. C. T. Rodgers, Rev. O. H. Gulick.

To the right of Dr. Kincaid, pastor of Central Union church and preacher of the day, on the platform was seated Rev. J. W. Wadman, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, and to his left Governor Geo. R. Carter, Rev. Edward Bates Turner, presiding, Rev. J. L. Hopwood of Kamehameha chapel and Rev. P. M. Snodgrass of the Christian church mission.

The decorations of platform and choir loft were simpler than on former occasions, consisting of clusters of sugar cane tassels and leaves on either side of the desk, a few potted palms above and below, and several United States flags draped.

OPENING EXERCISES.

There was a full choir in the loft, with Mrs. A. F. Judd (Sr.) at the organ. An organ prelude was followed by the anthem, "Unto Thee, O God, do we give thanks" (Watson), sung by the choir.

Governor Carter, in clear and well accented tones, read President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation. This was followed by the singing of the Doxology, when there was a responsive reading of the 103rd Psalm, led by Mr. Hopwood: "Keller's American Hymn," "Angel of Peace, thou hast wandered too long," was then sung by choir and congregation.

Mr. Wadman offered the Thanksgiving prayer, beginning with an invocation from one of David's psalms of adoration. He offered thanks to God for the peace and safety of the nation, as well as the abundant harvest, praying that as prosperity was vouchsafed so might charity abound. For our Christian churches, schools, society and homes grateful homage was rendered. Thanks were especially offered up that in this age so much was being done to Christianize other lands, that so many young men and young women of culture were going far lands with the gospel of peace, and for what had been done to Christianize all lands and to bring all peoples to sit at the feet of Jesus. Prayer was made to hasten the time when all men, without distinction of color or nationality, should place the crown of kingship on that blessed bough.

The time was beseeched when all wars should cease, and thanks were offered up for what had been done at Washington to promote the peace conference, and for the fact that the great European countries were leaving their disputes to peaceful arbitration. For real thanksgiving hearts, that they might rejoice in their Heavenly Father, and that persons and homes in sorrow might be divinely consoled, the leader in devotions fervently prayed.

Stanley Livingston, in rich bass, sang an offertory solo and, when the collection was taken up, Mr. Turner offered an appropriate prayer. Then choir and congregation with evident spirit sang the hymn, "Worship the King."

THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Rev. William Morris Kincaid, D. D. preached the Thanksgiving sermon, his topic being "An Appeal to Force or Reason, Which?" He chose as his text Isaiah 2:2—"He shall judge between the nations and shall rebuke many people; and they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up sword against nation; nor shall they learn war any more."

Was that not a wonderful prophecy, the preacher asked. The people to whom it was uttered were at the time surrounded by foes. It was an age saturated with barbarism. Yet they were given to see a vision of peace when swords should be beaten into plowshares and spears into pruning hooks. They had visions of times when the arts of war should supplant the arts of peace, when people should be wedded away from their savage passions and led into the ways of peace. It was safe to say that no such vision of peace could have been seen by any other people. They had been taught the principle of the brotherhood of man and the prophecies of peace were born of the banting of that brotherhood.

about. War is no longer the play of tyranny. A nation that ceaselessly draws sword now brings upon itself the abhorrence of the civilized world. Peace being the fruit of righteousness, the preventives of war consist in righteous government and righteous rulers and righteous living. "Universal righteousness is the highest expression of law," the preacher quoted. The work of righteousness is peace and its effect security and the assurance of peace. Every American citizen should be made to feel that he has a vital interest in the moral character of every other individual, not only in the country where he lives but in every nation of earth.

Dr. Kincaid again referred to The Hague tribunal with hopeful anticipation, saving peace was the final issue of Christianity, it was the law of God. The seers of old saw the day of universal peace and rejoiced in it. The Utopian song of the angels, "Glory to God in the highest, on earth peace and good will to men," would yet be realized. A saying of John Bright was quoted, concluding, "War is not in keeping with the spirit of Him who, when he was reviled, reviled not again." War is not Christian and never can be, for when Christianity becomes universal war will have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Empires built upon force did not last long. Rome was a great empire, but Rome passed away. The empires that preceded Rome were all fighting empires but they passed away. In conclusion Dr. Kincaid spoke of the terrible war in the East with its frightful carnage, its desolating of homes and asked his hearers, as they sang their hymn of thanksgiving—for all the widows and the orphans, for the wounded soldiers bereft of health and limbs, to pray "Good Lord hear us" and that all wars might cease. "Good Lord give us."

CLOSING EXERCISES.

The choir sang the "Festival Hymn," by Dudley Buck—"Peace, on thine upcasing pinion!" It then led the congregation in singing in the native language "Hawaii Ponoi," followed by "America."

Mr. Turner pronounced the benediction and Mrs. Judd performed an organ postlude as the people dispersed.

BEAUTIFUL AUTOS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

tonneau, decorated with such a profusion of malé and ilima leis that the wheels and the body of the vehicle and even the occupants of the auto themselves were almost hidden by them. Leis draped above the car formed a kind of golden arcade, and there were leis streaming out behind and falling almost to the ground as the vehicle moved.

No. 11 was a prettily decorated runabout occupied by Capt. Wright and wife and Mrs. Gunn.

And then came the pride of the parade, the prize winner by common consent

LAND FOR PAYING CROP

Chance for Farmers To Cultivate Sisal.

MERCHANTS AND TAXES

Merchants' Association Desires the Law Altered.

The Board of Agriculture yesterday considered the Hilo forest reserve proposition and adopted approximately the 1750 foot line as the lower boundary of the reserve. Mr. Loebenstein was requested to place on the map, prepared by him, the boundary as determined, and also to map the upper boundary as heretofore reported upon by Forester Hosmer. Mr. Loebenstein stated that he could complete the makai line before returning to Hilo next week and would complete the mauka boundary map at an early date. It was decided not to make any recommendation to the Governor until the mauka boundary map was completed.

HALEAKALA RANCH PROPOSITION.

Mr. Thurston stated that the Haleakala Ranch Company of Maui had presented a forestry and homesteading proposition for the Board's consideration, which he read as follows:

Honolulu, Nov. 22, 1904.
To the Board of Agriculture and Forestry, and J. W. Pratt, Commissioner of Public Lands.

Gentlemen: The Haleakala Ranch Company, a Hawaiian corporation, submits to you the following facts and propositions:

This company has for many years occupied as lessee under the Government, the Government portions of the Ahupuaas of Makawao, 4549 acres, and the Government portion of the Ahupuaa of Omaopio, 1600 acres, on the Island of Maui.

The lease of Omaopio expired about two years ago. The company applied for a renewal, which was approved by the Land Commissioner, Boyd, and the lease advertised for sale at auction. Before the day of sale it was withdrawn on the receipt of a petition from certain persons who stated that they wanted to homestead this land. Since then no action has been taken.

The lease of Makawao expires Dec. 31, 1904. A part of Makawao, containing 2081 acres, more or less, is covered with forest. This portion has for about eight (8) years been fenced by the company and cattle have not been allowed to run there.

PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE OF GOVERNMENT LAND.

This portion, marked "A" on the map accompanying this letter, should be preserved as a forest, and the company suggests that it be formally made a forest reserve.

PROPOSED FOREST RESERVE OF HALEAKALA RANCH LAND.

This company owns the Ahupuaa of Kalihiwai, adjoining Makawao on the mauka side. A portion of this land, containing 2750 acres, more or less, is also in forest and should also be set apart as a forest reserve.

All of the streams from and including the Maliko Gulch, to and including the Keanae Valley, rise upon the watershed which centers in this portion of Kalihiwai.

The company proposes that after reserving the said portion "A" of said Makawao for forestry purposes, the Government grant to this company in exchange, the remainder of said Ahupuaa of Makawao, containing 2468 acres, more or less, marked "B" on the map accompanying this, in exchange for which this company will undertake as follows:

1. To grant to the Government in exchange, the said forest portion of Kalihiwai, containing 2750 acres, more or less, as now bounded by the forest fence of the company, and the forest line across Keanae Valley, marked "C" on the map.

And also the land forming the watershed into the Keanae Valley containing 2966 acres, more or less, marked "D" on the map. The total area so to be granted to the Government being 5715 acres, more or less.

Subject to the exclusive right in this company to develop water thereon and take water therefrom, and to cut posts thereon for local fences.

2. To fence and keep fenced during the term of the charter of the company, all portions of this forest reserve adjoining the Haleakala Ranch lands, wherever fencing is necessary to keep stock out of the forest.

3. To withdraw all further request for Omaopio.

4. The Government to cut Omaopio up into homesteads, of say 50 acres each.

5. The company to pipe water from its water heads near Puuoluna to Omaopio, and furnish it to the homesteaders thereon at an agreed rate, say \$1 per acre-in, per family, for domestic purposes only.

The company to have first claim, however, on all water in case of shortage, for its domestic and drinking purposes.

6. The company to agree to furnish sical plants to homesteaders on Omaopio up to lowest available wholesale rates, taking pay therefor in labor at current rates, if homesteaders so desire.

7. If homesteaders on Omaopio will plant 250 or more acres of sical, the company agrees to plant a fiber machine to clean the same, charging a reasonable rate for so doing, such rate to be agreed upon beforehand if desired.

CHARACTER OF LAND PROPOSED TO BE GRANTED TO COMPANY IN EXCHANGE.

The 2468 acres of land proposed to be granted in exchange to this company is mountain grazing land, unsuitable for cultivation.

This is evidenced by the fact that

TERRITORY LOSES THREE IMPORTANT TAX CASES

Three unanimous decisions of the Tax Appeal Court, constituted by Theo. F. Lansing, J. F. Brown and J. R. Galt, were rendered yesterday, in all of which the Territorial Treasury loses heavily in taxes. In a double case relating to cattle in the herd the assessable value is reduced \$3 a head from the assessor's valuation, and in two cases of income taxes an aggregate deduction of nearly \$67,000 is allowed.

The assessor will doubtlessly carry the cases to the Supreme Court, according to the practice of former years.

THE CATTLE DECISION.

In the cases of Oahu Railway & Land Co., Ltd., and Dowsett Co., Ltd., vs. Jas. L. Holt, tax assessor, the following decision is rendered:

"Cattle in the herd assessed at \$18 per head; returned at \$15 per head.

"The preponderance of evidence clearly shows that there has been a decrease in the value of cattle in the herd since 1902.

"The Tax Appeal Court in 1902 fixed the value of cattle in the herd at \$15 per head.

"The testimony is also to the effect that the value of cattle in the herd on January 1, 1904, did not exceed the returns made.

"The court, therefore, sustains the appellants in their tax returns and fixes the value of the cattle in the herd at \$15 per head."

Robertson & Wilder for assessor; Ballou & Marx for appellants.

LOSS IN TRADE.

One of the income tax appeals is that of The Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., Ltd. Robertson & Wilder appeared for the assessor; H. E. Cooper for appellant. Statement and decision are as follows:

"The case involves a \$50,000 loss claimed by the appellant as a deduction and not allowed by the assessor.

"After taking into consideration all of the evidence, the court is of the opinion that the loss is an actual loss incurred in trade and is properly deductible under the income tax law.

"The court, therefore, rules that the appellant be allowed the deduction in accordance with the return made."

LOSS ON OLD STEAMER.

In the income tax appeal case of Wilder's Steamship Co., Ltd., the same counsel appeared as in the previous case reported. This is the decision:

"The amount in dispute is \$17,500, being a deduction claimed by the appellant on account of the loss of one of their steamers.

"Our income tax law specifically provides, in Section 4, that in computing incomes, the necessary expenses actually incurred in carrying on any business, trade, etc., shall be deducted; also all losses actually sustained during the year incurred in trade, etc.

"The testimony shows that during the year the steamer in question was destroyed and replaced by a new steamer;

"That the cost of repairs would be greater than the cost of a new vessel;

"That her earning capacity and her value to the appellant was as great as the value of the vessel when first purchased, the original cost being \$18,500;

"That the proceeds from the sale of the lost vessel amounted to \$16,10.

"In Federal case No. 6159, Hartford & New Haven Railroad Co. vs. Grant, said case refers to the replacing of an old bridge by a new one, which is clearly considered in this decision as repairs, the cost of which was properly chargeable to the expense of the company.

"Although the old bridge was replaced by a much more expensive and elaborate new bridge, as in the case of the appellant's replacing the old steamer by a more expensive and elaborate new steamer, the cost of the replacing of the old bridge less the value of the materials of the old bridge, was held to be necessary expenses, to be deducted from the gross earnings before any profits of income would accrue.

"The decision of our Supreme Court in 14, Hawaiian, page 689, indicates that a loss of this description might be properly deductible.

"The court rules that the appellant is entitled to a deduction of the amount claimed by the appellant, namely \$17,500, less proceeds from sale of the old vessel, \$16,10—net amount of deduction, \$1,684.90."

offer 7 1/2 cents a pound, or \$150 a ton therefor. This is the highest price being paid for the best Yucatap sisal, which causes us to think that this is the world's standard of excellence.

In order to test the lower and dryer lands, the company planted nearly a hundred sisal plants, last February, on the land of Pulehunui, at a point about a mile and a half above Kihel pump station number 3, and two or three miles below and west from Omaopio, where it is considerably dryer than on Omaopio.

The lower government road through Kula runs past the upper end of the land, direct to Makawao, and thence to Paia and Haiku.

One of the Government roads from Kula to Wailuku runs directly through the land.

There are Government roads direct from the land to the port of Kihel and to the port of Kihel.

PORTS. The ports of Kahului and Kihel are each from six to seven miles distant.

ROADS.

The lower government road through Kula runs past the upper end of the land, direct to Makawao, and thence to Paia and Haiku.

One of the Government roads from Kula to Wailuku runs directly through the land.

There are Government roads direct from the land to the port of Kihel and to the port of Kihel.

SOIL.

The soil is rich and fertile, of the same character, and immediately adjoining or adjacent to the cane lands of Kihel, Hawaiian Commercial and Maui Agricultural Sugar Plantations.

The climate is dry, but the average rainfall is greater than at the sisal plantation at Ewa, Oahu.

It lies largely within the prickly pear belt, which extends through Kula, which belt produces the best cattle raised on Maui and produces more hogs than are raised elsewhere on the islands, both cattle and hogs living chiefly on the fruit and leaves of the prickly pear.

ADAPTABILITY TO SISAL.

The Haleakala Ranch has for the past seven years maintained an experimental patch of sisal plants on Kalihiwai immediately adjoining Omaopio. It has not been weeded or cultivated nor has any care or protection been given it since it was planted.

In September last the company caused some of the leaves to be cut, hand-cleaned and sent to San Francisco for analysis by the Tubbs Cordage factory.

They report the fibre to be good, and

YAP KING AND WIDOW

A South Sea Idyll About King O'Keefe.

A ship captain, who visited Honolulu last February, told an interesting story of the island of Yap of which an Irish-American named O'Keefe was known, as the King. The captain, who had worked on Yap, told of the effort of the American widow to get control of the estate of O'Keefe, which comprised the entire island, away from O'Keefe's native family. The following dispatch gives the concluding chapter:

NEW YORK. Oct. 8.—Among the passengers who landed from the Breman today was Walter Charlton Partridge from the Island of Yap. Mr. Partridge is the legal representative of Mrs. O'Keefe of Savannah, widow of the late David P. O'Keefe, popularly known as the King of Yap. He has succeeded in bringing to an end the controversy between the native Yap widows of O'Keefe and the legitimate widow in Savannah over the will of the adventurous Irishman.

Mr. Partridge was conveyed from Hongkong to Yap in a United States naval collier.

O'Keefe, he says, had a trading monopoly with the natives of small islands of big Yap groups. While he probably was not more than a fifth part of a millionaire, he was an interesting personality and wielded immense power over the wild natives of the island, solely by honest dealing and kindness.

O'Keefe's business was to buy merchandise in Hongkong, ship it in his own schooner to Yap and exchange it for coral with the natives.

The Savannah widow inherits a handsome fortune from her husband.

Only Three Navies.

LONDON. Oct. 29.—The following extracts are taken from the speeches of the week:

"There are many powerful navies at the present moment, but if we come to think of it there are only three, the French, American and British, which besides being powerful at the present moment were powerful in the past and have had a great naval history."—Lord Selborne, First Lord of the Admiralty.

"My experience is that, taking all in all, England is profoundly religious."—The Bishop of Southwark.

"Ten years ago I said that in 1920 the late Lord Rowton's friends would

regard the Rowton houses as the greatest mistakes the philanthropist ever made."—John Burns, the Labor M. P.

♦ ♦ ♦

Hawaiian Sugar Stocks.

The Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd. has received from Pollitz & Co. the following quotations of Hawaiian sugar stocks listed on the San Francisco Stock & Bond Exchange: Hawaiian Commercial, \$78; Honokaa, \$18; Paauhau, \$20; Hutchinson Sugar, \$14; Onomea, \$22; Makaweli, \$22.

♦ ♦ ♦

ST. CLEMENT'S FAIR AND MASKING PARTY

The Fair which is to take place on Saturday afternoon, December 3rd, will be held at Mrs. Tom May's, corner of Lunaihilo and Pensacola streets. Cars pass the door.

Price of admission during the evening entitles any one to the masquerade dance. Now is the opportunity of wearing fancy dress costumes. The spacious lanai will be used for dancing to music furnished by Hawaiian musicians. Refreshments will be served throughout the evening by the young ladies.

The other attractions are various booths consisting of fancy tables where

will be found tea cloths, doilies, cushions, fancy bags, dainty handkerchiefs,

the latest designs in collars and many

fancy and useful articles for the gentle-

men.

Flowers of all kinds and potted ferns

will be sold on the grounds. They

make acceptable Christmas gifts. At

the paper table will be electric light

shades in different colors, also candles

which are so ornamental on the table

at Christmas; dainty paper boxes in

pretty floral designs, just the thing to

send to friends; dolls of every descrip-

tion, both large and small to please the

children, at all prices.

Japanese ladies will preside over the

tea and coffee tables dressed in their

quaint costumes and invite you to call.

For the little ones a fish pond, where

those who catch a fish get the prize.

The Fair taking place on a Saturday

housekeepers can get what they require

at the delicacy tables, cakes, cream

puddings, doughnuts, cookies, delicious plum

cake, all sizes, home-made baked beans

CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
HONOLULU.
Commission Merchants

SUGAR FACTORS.

AGENTS FOR

The Ewa Plantation Company.
The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Company.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.
The Astoria Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co.
(Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company.
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1856.
Accumulated Funds ... £8,575,000

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.
Capital £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.

Castle & Cooke,
—LIMITED—

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS...

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian Australian Steamship Line
Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

Mountain Resorts:
Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.
For Tickets and general information
—APPLY to—

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line
Canadian Pacific Railway.

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricou, Dr. J. V. and Dr. J. V. Ricou, is now available in the United States. It is the desireable to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION NO. 1** maintains its world renowned and well merited reputation for the removal of the kidneys, pains in the back, and other maladies of the spine. **THERAPION NO. 2** for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, emperors, &c. &c. **THERAPION NO. 3** for the destruction of the teeth, and all diseases of the mouth, & throat, & all diseases of the skin, and surpasses everything hitherto employed. **THERAPION NO. 4** for rheumatism, rheumatism, and all distressing consequences of rheumatism, worry, overwork, &c. It possesses singular power in removing rheumatism, & virtue to keep the body in a healthy condition, & to remove the depressing influences of heat, & cold, in hot, sultry climates. **THERAPION** is sold by the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. Price in England, £1.00 and £1.00. In order that the price of this valuable medicine is not increased, and that the same may be sold at a reasonable price, the British Government Stamp (a white letter on a red ground) is affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Post Commissioners, and without which it is a forged

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S
NEW YORK LINE**

Ship Henry Villard sailing from New York to Honolulu on or about Dec 15 1904 FREIGHT TAKEN AT WESTER RATE. For freight rates apply to CHAS BREWER & CO. 27 Kilby St, Boston, or C BREWER & CO., LTD. Honolulu.

REALTY TRANSACTIONS

Entered for record Nov. 17, 1904.
Hermann G. Bechert to Ernest Langhein Rel
William Charman & wife to M. A. Rego Rel
M. A. Rego to A. K. Mika Rel
Domitilla M. Palko to Herbert Austin, et al Rel
Queen's Hospital to Domitilla Palko Rel

Est. Thos Cummins by Tr to Domitilla Palko Rel
McCully Land Co Ltd to Queen's Hospital Rel
McCully Land Co Ltd to Queen's Hospital Rel
McCully Land Co Ltd to Dora E. Paris Rel

Look Hop Sing to von Hamm-Young Co Ltd Rel
Edward B. Thomas by atty to William R. Castle, Tr Tr D
Lilia K. Laukaosa by Tr to William R. Castle Tr Rel

Entered for Record Nov. 18, 1904.

Est. of G. Wilder, Ltd to Wilder's Steamship Co Rel

E de Harne and wife to Lisbert H. Boeynaems Rel

C. Brewer & Co, Ltd to L. Chong Rel

Rose Kano to George M. Raupp Rel

Frank J. Turk to Sara J. Cunningham Rel

Sara J. Cunningham to Charles R. Frazier Rel

Evan da Silva to J. Maka and wife Rel

J. Maka and wife to Harriet F. Coan Rel

Samuel Kallimal and wife to Sarah C. Waters Rel

Emma A. McGuire and husband to Harriet F. Coan Rel

J. M. de Gouwe Sr et al to H. Hackfeld & Co, Ltd Rel

I. Fujimura to Wm. Kinney Rel

Entered for Record Nov. 18, 1904.

Francisco Faria and wife to Manuel J. Perry Rel

Manuel J. Perry to Mary Faria Rel

L. G. Kellogg and wife to Wahiaawa Water Co Ltd Rel

Mary E. Clark and husband to Wahiaawa Water Co Ltd Rel

Water Co Ltd Rel

Arthur B. Wood to Fred T. P. Waterhouse Rel

Arthur B. Wood by atty to Mary E. Clark et al Rel

Arthur B. Wood by atty to Bank of Hawaii Ltd Rel

R. Kajita to H. A. Gerlach Rel

F. B. Clark to Antone V. Coito Rel

J. Kelly to Cecil Brown Tr Rel

Polly Kaiula to Waiuku Sugar Co Rel

Ida B. Castle, by atty to John S. Viera Rel

Dora E. Paris & husband to Robert W. Shingle Rel

W. J. Lowrie & wife, by atty to Mary Dumas Rel

Olaa Sugar Co Ltd to A. G. Curtis Rel

S. Kahololohili et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd Rel

W. C. E. Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd Rel

B. H. Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd Rel

W. W. Chamberlain to H. A. Baldwin Rel

T. Awana to Tr of Maui Agric'l Co, Ltd Rel

Entered for Record Nov. 22, 1904.

Queen's Hospital to McCully Land Co Ltd Rel

McCully Land Co Ltd to Fred Harrison Rel

Jose G. Henriques to John Gaspar Rel

George Mumby to Peter C. Beamer Rel

Kaliloa (K) to Kaahu Hookano (W) Rel

Joseph G. Pregil to Mary Ahola and husband Rel

Mary Ahola and husband to J. K. Hekekia, M. Joan C. Castella to Laupahoehoe Sugar Co Rel

W. C. E. Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd Rel

B. H. Brown et al to Olaa Sugar Co Ltd Rel

W. W. Chamberlain to H. A. Baldwin Rel

T. Awana to Tr of Maui Agric'l Co, Ltd Rel

Recorded Nov. 12, 1904.

Queen's Hospital to McCully Land Co Ltd, Par Rel, lot 6, blk 2, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 267, p 10.

Claus Spreckels & Co by atty to McCully Land Co Ltd; Par Rel; lot 9, blk 8, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 267, p 11. Dated Oct 24, 1904.

Queen's Hospital to McCully Land Co Ltd; Par Rel; lot 9, blk 8, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 262, p 121.

McCully Land Co Ltd to Sylvana P. Oliveira; D. lot 6, blk 2, McCully Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1,000. B 264, p 165. Dated Oct 11, 1904.

Martha N. Spencer et al to Pacific Sugar Mill; L. R. Ps 7574 and 7515, Mooliki, etc, Hamakua, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$40 per yr. B 263, p 136. Dated Oct 1, 1904.

Wm. R. Castle Tr to Makia, Rel; R. P. 6382, Kul 2333, Kalihia-kai, Honolulu, Oahu, \$350. B 174, p 215. Dated Nov 12, 1904.

Jose M. Pereira and wife to mitigate to A. B. Lindsay, D. Int in Govt Home- stead Lot 14, Kaapahu, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$241. B 266, p 6. Dated Oct 5, 1904.

Kohala Ranch Co Ltd to United States of America, L. 1 room in Kaapahu cottage, furniture fixtures, etc, cor Main Rd and Atkins Lane, Kohala, Hawaii, 5 yrs @ \$56 per ann B 273, p 4. Dated Sept 25, 1904.

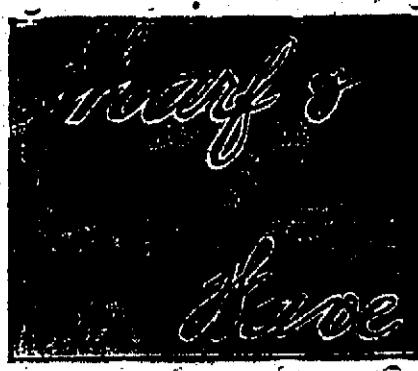
Carlos G. Neander and wife to M. J. Bettencourt; DA; female child Benvinda; G. G. Neander. B 265, p 275. Dated Oct 23, 1904.

Jno Hind to George P. Tulloch, Rel; por Kul 10991, Hamakua, Kohala, Hawaii; \$6 share to Kohala Telephone Co; B 214, p 265.

Fong Mok Sing to I. Togi; L. ps land Hawi, N. Kohala, Hawaii; 10 yrs @ \$45 per yr. B 273, p 7. Dated Oct 5, 1904.

Lam Wo Sing to Lung Do Wai Co B. S. various leaseholds, machinery, live stock, tools, furniture, etc. Mooliki, Honolulu, Oahu; \$40,000. B 265, p 263. Dated Oct 5, 1904.

Entered for Record Nov. 22, 1904.



THE OLD RELIABLE
ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, Nov. 22.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5:45 a. m.
 Wednesday, Nov. 23.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports, 5:35 a. m.
 Stmr. Kalulani, Bennett, from Maui and Molokai ports, 8 a. m.
 Am. Bkt. Coronado, Potter, from San Francisco, 8:40 p. m.
 Stmr. Niihau, Thompson, from Kauai ports, a. m.
 Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Buhn, from Hawaii ports, 9:20 p. m.
 Thursday, Nov. 24.
 Stmr. Maui, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, 11:15 a. m.

DEPARTED.

Stmr. Kalulani, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Kalulani, for Molokai ports, 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Kauai ports, 5:50 p. m.
 S. S. Nevanan, Green, for Kahului, 9:15 p. m.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.
 Per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 22, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports.—T. R. Robinson, Miss M. A. Creig, Miss C. B. Bailey, H. W. Danhard, David Lillikani, May Yin, Miss Mary Hau, H. G. Ramsay, J. M. Lubinsteini, Miss A. T. Beard, Aloa, F. S. Dodge, J. S. Low, Robert Paris, Dr. C. B. Wood, W. W. Bruner, Mrs. A. F. Linder, F. L. Leslie, Mrs. J. H. Raymond, H. A. Baldwin, Miss Violet Makee, Miss Genevieve Dowsett, Miss Lemon, Master Raymond, G. B. Robertson, John Goddard, W. J. Moody, Rev. S. Kapu and 60 deck.

Per stmr. Niihau, from Kauai Nov. 23.—J. H. Arendt, A. C. Lovelkin, F. Haenisch, M. Lord, W. Thompson, Master W. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Ako and children, Mrs. Moore and children, A. K. F. Yap, Sakemoto, M. A. Rego, K. H. Moore and 43 deck passengers.

Per bkt. Coronado, Nov. 23, from San Francisco—Mrs. Walker and child, Miss A. B. Walker, Wm. Wilkinson and wife, Miss Edith Burnham.

Departed.

Per stmr. Kalulani, Nov. 23, for Maui and Molokai ports—E. R. Adams, S. G. Wilder, Miss Awana.

Per stmr. Mikahala, Nov. 24, for Kauai ports—Francis Gay and wife, A. Hanebeck, Chas. Elston, wife, and maid, H. Ramsay, M. A. Rego, J. P. Spalding and family, Miss Lucy and maid, Geo. H. Fairchild, J. H. Arent, Mr. Harnish, F. C. Betters.

DUE TODAY.

S. S. Alameda, Dowdell, from San Francisco, a. m.
 S. S. Manchuria, Saunders, from San Francisco, a. m.

DEPART TODAY.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Kona and Kau ports, 12 noon.
 S. S. Inger, Johansen, for Washington Island.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.
 U. S. S. Iroquois, Niblack, Station vessel.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Coronado, Am. bkt., San Francisco, Nov. 23.
 Erskine M. Phelps, Am. sp., Graham, Philadelphia, Aug. 31.
 George Curtis, Am. bk., Calhoun, S. F., Nov. 20.
 Herzogin Sophie Charlotte, Ger. sp., Wernecke, Leith, Nov. 16.
 Kalulani, Am. bk., Holly, San Francisco, Nov. 14.
 Nor. S. S. Inger, Johanson, Ocean Island, Nov. 4.

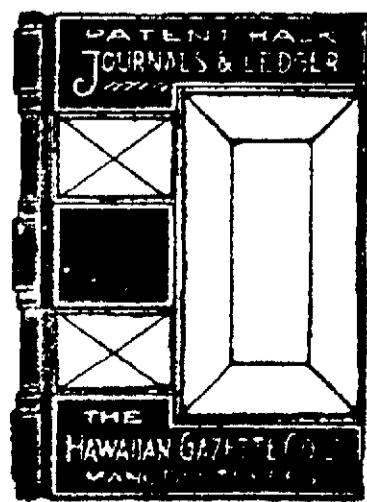
The Mails.

Mails are due from the following points as follows:

San Francisco—Per Manchuria and Alameda, Nov. 25.
 Yokohama—Per Gaelic, Nov. 26.
 Colonies—Per Ventura, Dec. 6.
 Victoria—Per Moana, Dec. 17.
 Mails will depart as follows:
 San Francisco—Gaelic, Nov. 26.
 Yokohama—Per Manchuria, Nov. 28.
 Colonies—Per Sonoma, Dec. 7.
 Victoria—Per Aorangi, Dec. 14.

HAPPILY SURPRISED.

Many sufferers from rheumatism have been surprised and delighted at the prompt relief obtained by applying Chamberlain's Pain Balm. A permanent cure may be effected by continuing the use of this liniment for a short time. For sale by all Dealers and Agents for Hawaii.



**TO PROTECT
OUR PLANTS**

**Alex. Craw's Report on
a Quarantine
Measure.**

Entomologist Alexander Craw presented the following interesting report on the work of his department, at the meeting of the Board of Agriculture held on Wednesday afternoon:

The Honorable, the Board of Commissioners of Agriculture and Forestry, Honolulu, T. H.

Gentlemen: Since my last report nineteen steamers and sailing vessels arrived in port from outside of the Territory, and each has been visited immediately upon arrival. In all 7826 packages of fruit and vegetables were received.

The officers of the Customs Department render the agricultural and horticultural interests of this Territory, and in fact indirectly all the States and Territories of the Union, a most valuable assistance in preventing the surreptitious landing of horticultural products, while the vessels are in port and we cannot be present. The importance of such assistance cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. This work is required by Collector Stackable and is cheerfully performed by the officers and men of the entire Customs Department.

A small plant may carry as serious and destructive pests or diseases as a larger one, or more extensive shipments, so nothing is allowed to pass in the plant line without careful inspection, and when suspected, fumigation is resorted to.

Your passage of the rules and regulations prohibiting the importation of fruits from certain countries where fruit-flies are known to exist and its prompt approval by the Governor will aid greatly in keeping such pests out of the country. Generally the greatest source of infection is through pests upon trees and plants, as they go on developing with the growth of the plant. In the case of apples and pears slightly infested with the larvae of the "codling moth," we have allowed a certain per cent of infection, as the above fruits cannot be grown here profitably and, having been imported for years without having proved detrimental to other fruits, it is reasonable to surmise that there is no great danger from this insect.

We have, however, cautioned importers not to purchase such fruit. It is different in the case of fruit-flies, as their maggots attack mangoes, bananas, oranges and other fruits that are cultivated in, and are of great commercial importance to this Territory. Even young cocoanuts are not exempt from their attack.

Six "Manila hemp" plants (*Musa textilis*) arrived on the S. S. Manchuria and were burned, as they were attacked by a microscopic mite. The Manila hemp is already established here. Two sacks of "green cocoanuts, from Ocean Island ex S. S. Inger, were burned as a precautionary measure, also a small box of plants per the same steamer.

On the leaves of the plants we found a Lepidopterous larva. The plants were burned and the soil dumped in the bay.

Small packages of plants by mail from outside the Territory are also inspected, so we can feel reasonably safe from new introduction of insect pests.

The widest circulation possible will be given your new regulations. This will be done as General Circular No. 1.

The following statement covers the principal work of the Entomological Division.

Since the last report, twenty-one colonies of beneficial insects were distributed. Most of these were bred from material, either received from Australia or collected in the city. Many complaints were lodged against the Japanese beetle (*Adoretus umbrosus*), and relief was given by this Division in the form of good sized colonies of these beetles infected with fungus. Owing to the advent of the rainy season, it is reasonably expected that the fungus will prove effective. Four boxes, half full with thoroughly infected earth and beetles, are kept up for a constant supply of infected beetles. More live beetles could be made use of for infection and distribution.

Two substantial colonies of the vicious aphid-eating lady-bird beetles (*Leis confinis* and *Alecia frapetana*) were liberated. Some twenty tubs of the young of these two species are being bred up and under constant observation in the laboratory.

The Board is aware that the "torpedo fly" (*Siphanta acuta*) is one of the insects indirectly responsible for injury to coffee leaves and berries caused by the brown-crested disease (*Cercospora coffeicola*). With the object of checking the work of this insect Messrs. Koebbe and Perkins sent a consignment of parasitiz-

WHEN MOHICAN CLEARED FOR ACTION IN THIS HARBOR

The New York Sun says: The action of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet in firing upon the British fishing boats on the suspicion that they were the torpedo boats of the enemy recalls a similar incident in the Spanish War.

The present Rear Admiral George M. Book was at that time in command of the United States steamship Mohican and senior officer of the naval forces in Hawaiian waters. The annexation of Hawaii was soon to be consummated under the terms of a treaty which had previously been negotiated, and in the interim this Government was exercising a quasi protectorate over the islands and the Mohican was acting as guard ship for Honolulu.

One night the keeper of the lighthouse situated at the entrance of the harbor saw a steamer approaching and using a searchlight with far more vigor than was necessary for the purpose of navigation. He consequently regarded her as a Spanish warship and warned the city authorities of the fact by telephone.

They immediately boarded the Mohican. On hearing the facts of the case Admiral Book ordered the ship cleared for action and brought her into a position where she would command the channel through which the steamer would have to pass in approaching the city.

He made a careful examination of all data in his possession as to the movements of merchant vessels and warships in those waters and decided that no vessel could be due at that time in Honolulu from a foreign port. He knew of no inter-island steamer that had a searchlight, and inquiry among the officers of the ship elicited the positive statement that no local vessel possessed one. The only conclusion remaining was that she was a Spanish warship, and he therefore held himself in readiness to go into action.

The vessel was finally sighted inside of the harbor and was still using the searchlight with great and unnecessary frequency, which seemed to confirm the report of the lighthouse keeper. An urgent request was made to Admiral Book to fire upon her before she went into a position where she could do his ship great harm, but he refused, stating that he would not go into action until all doubt was removed.

The passing minutes developed other circumstances which seemed to corroborate the first impression, and there seemed to be nothing left but to take the offensive. At a point where another moment would have brought about this result the ship suddenly ran up a night signal showing that she was an inter-island steamer on which a searchlight had been installed only a few days, and the captain, visiting the harbor of Honolulu for the first time, had yielded to the temptation to show off his new toy.

Had Admiral Book acted as the Russian Admiral did, there would probably have been more innocent victims of his error than marked the North Sea affair.

HAWAII CAN PRODUCE OLIVES.

(Forester and Agriculturist for November.)

Olive raising has often been suggested for a new industry in Hawaii, but nothing on a business scale has come of it. One considerable experiment in Kalihi valley, a short drive from Honolulu, was tried without success, nearly twenty years ago. That single failure undoubtedly had much to do with an impression since abroad that Hawaii is not suitable for olive culture. A more modest experiment now mature for observation on the Island of Hawaii—an experiment all the more telling because it was left almost entirely to nature for working out—goes strongly to show that Hawaiian soil and climate are particularly favorable to the olive.

Eben P. Low about the middle of the year 1895, planted some olive trees at Puuwaawa, district of North Kona, from graft cuttings imported from California. Six of these trees are growing on the sheltered side of the large hill of Puuwaawa, at an elevation of about 3,500 feet above sea level, in good, deep soil and unwatered. The growth is dependent on natural causes, but little care and attention having been given the trees except at the start. Four of the trees are growing at the house lot of the Puuwaawa ranch, near the foot of the hill already named, at an elevation of about 3,700 feet above sea level. These were planted the same time as the six before mentioned, but in loamy and gravelly soil. All ten trees are thriving luxuriantly, being 18 or 20 feet high and very bushy. They bore fruit in four and a half years from the date of planting. The fruit is of good, full size, free from blight and in abundance. Without having ever been pruned, the trees bear every year in the same way.

With such a demonstration as this by Mr. Low, there should be no hesitation about starting to clothe thousands of hillsides throughout the group with olive groves. There is an immense area of slopes bordering the valleys about Honolulu, where the ground is too steep for the cultivation of field or garden crops with labor-saving implements, which might be planted with olive trees. In many places shelter for the tender seedlings might be obtained at the start by the planting of "wind breaks" wherever needed. The "wind breaks," however, should consist of quick growing trees of such varieties as do not produce an overabundance of lateral roots, which latter might seriously interfere with the proper growth of the young olive trees.

ed Siphanta eggs which were received. The Board will be gratified to learn that these evidently came through in excellent condition, for about 150 of these parasites were bred since, 123 of which were colonized in groves thickly infested with Siphanta. The Siphanta egg-clusters imported look slightly different from those of the "fly" already here, from which we infer that it is probably another species. We hope, therefore, that this parasite will take kindly to our "torpedo fly," but there remains the possibility that it will not adopt the new host. Meanwhile more of these parasites are still hatching.

Several examinations and identifications of material brought to the laboratory were made and, if of economic importance, advice for treatment or beneficial insects given; if of scientific value only, the specimens were identified, mounted, labeled and placed in the collection. Among the latter may be mentioned a very interesting and, according to Perkins, not common mud wasp, *Odynerus obsoletus*, *Dolichus*, collected by Mr. W. M. Giffard, and presented to our collection. This is the first specimen to represent this species in the collection.

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of connecting it with the sewer system, was furnished Judge Gear at his request. Mr. Keen reports that the efforts to obtain a sewer on Matlock avenue have proved successful, the Superintendent of Public Works having advertised for bids for its construction.

In the cargo brought to this port by the steamer Nevada were some of the heaviest steel trucks that have ever been seen on the islands. They are for the Rapid Transit Company, to be used on the new cars soon to be put in service on the street car lines.

Following the auto parade yesterday, the Aquarium was visited by hundreds of people, mostly children and their guardians. The fishes were all on their best behavior, of course, and even the ordinarily sluggish eels consented to extend themselves for the little ones.

COURT NOTICES

HACKFIELD VS. P. E. LAMAR.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—OCTOBER TERM, 1904. H. Hackfield & Company, Ltd., a Corporation, Plaintiff, vs. P. E. Lamar, Defendant, The Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd., a Corporation, Garnishee. ORDER OF COURT FOR PUBLICATION OF SUMMONS.

Upon reading and filing the affidavits of L. N. Baldwin, and D. H. Case, and, it appearing to me therefrom that defendant P. E. Lamar, has removed from, and is now a non-resident of the Territory of Hawaii, and that he is now living in the city of San Francisco, State of California; and, it also appearing from said affidavits that a cause of action in assault exists between said H. Hackfield & Company, Ltd, as plaintiff, and said P. E. Lamar, as defendant, and that said P. E. Lamar is a necessary party thereto; and, it further appearing that a summons has been duly issued in the above entitled case, and due and diligent inquiry and search made for said P. E. Lamar for the purpose of making personal service thereof upon him as defendant, but that same was not and could not be had for the reasons hereinabove stated, and by said affidavits made to appear:

Now, therefore, it is ordered that service of summons in this action be made upon the defendant, P. E. Lamar, by publication thereof in the Hawaiian Gazette, a semi-weekly newspaper, published in the English language in Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, and hereby designated as a newspaper suitable for the advertisement of notice of judicial proceedings; that such publication be had and made at least once a week for four consecutive months; and

It further appearing from a reading of said affidavits, that said defendant, P. E. Lamar, is located in and about the city of San Francisco, State of California:

It is further ordered and directed that a copy of the summons and complaint in the above entitled case be forwarded forthwith by being deposited in the United States Postoffice at Wailuku, Maui, postpaid, directed to said P. E. Lamar, at San Francisco, State of California.

Service herein shall be deemed completed at the expiration of time prescribed by the order of this court, this cause to stand continued to, and be triable at, the regular March term 1905 of this court.

(Sgd.) A. N. KEPOIKAL, Judge of the Circuit Court, Second Judicial Circuit.

(Sgd.) EDMUND H. HART, Clerk, Second Circuit Court.

(Seal.) 2628

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be deceived. That there are cheats and frauds in plenty everybody knows; but it is seldom or never that any large business house is guilty of them, no matter what line of trade it follows. There can be no permanent success of any kind based on dishonesty or deception. There never was, and never will be. The men who try that are simply fools and soon come to grief, as they deserve. Now many persons are, nevertheless, afraid to buy certain advertised articles lest they be humbugged and deluded; especially are they slow to place confidence in published statements of the merits of medicines. The effective modern remedy known as

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is as safe and genuine an article to purchase as flour, silk or cotton goods from the mills of manufacturers with a world-wide reputation. We could not afford to exaggerate its qualities or misrepresent it in the least; and it is not necessary. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry; and how valuable such a blending of these important medicinal agents must be to plain to everybody. It is beyond price in Insomnia, Anemia, Weakness and lack of Nervous Tone, Poor Digestion, Lung Troubles and Blood Impurities. Science can furnish nothing better—perhaps nothing so good. Dr. W. H. Dako, of Canada, says: "I have used it in my practice and take pleasure in recommending it as a valuable tonic and reconstructive." It is a remedy that can afford to appeal to its record and represents the science and knowledge of bright and aggressive medical investigation. "One bottle convinces." At chemists

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